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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: See last page of digest.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955. Agreed, 174-107, to an amendment by Rep. Preston to provide \$4,000,000 for contributions to the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Rejected, 52-74, an amendment to this amendment, by Rep. Phillips, to reduce this amount to \$2,500,000 and make all of it available to FAO. Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber to provide for the transfer of these funds from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83rd Congress, for assistance authorized by sec. 121 of Public Law 665, 83rd Congress. A similar provision had previously been deleted on a point of order made by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (pp. 2620-38). Rep. Hill commended the wind-erosion control item (p. 2634).

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 228) (pp. 2619, 2643).
2. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; and H. R. 4356, to divide the 1956 and subsequent rice acreage allotments on a farm in accordance with previous acreage allotment (p. 2642).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5% (H. Rept. 237) (p. 2643).
3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (H. Rept. 238) (p. 2643).

4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted and commended Henry S. Woodbridge's (American Optical Co.) statement urging amendment of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, so as to preserve skills "essential to our national security" (p. 2638).
 5. ROADS; STATEHOOD. Received a resolution and several petitions supporting the position of the American Association of State Highway Officials relating to the proposed Federal-aid highway program and urging Alaska-Hawaii statehood (p. 2644).
 6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and Labor-HEW appropriation bill; Tues. and Wed., resolutions disapproving sale of certain rubber plants and bill to reestablish 90% price supports on basic commodities; and Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Interior appropriation bill and bill to increase penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act (pp. 2628-9).
- SENATE
7. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of live-stock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 114); and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncropland which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (S. Rept. 115)(p. 2651).
 8. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Made H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment of approximately 258,000 acres, its unfinished business (p. 2715).
 9. REORGANIZATION. Further insisted upon its amendments to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 2645). (House conferees have been appointed, but Senate conferees have not.)
 10. NOMINATION of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General was confirmed (pp. 2669-83, 2791-2).
 11. PERSONNEL, EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment and pay in the executive branch during Jan. 1955 (pp. 2651-5).
Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sens. Bricker, Butler, Humphrey, Ives, Jackson, Lehman, McNamara, Pastore, Potter, and Kuchel) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (p. 2662).
Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended former Sen. Harry Cains's recent address criticizing the Federal employees security program and favoring "a commission of outstanding citizens to concern itself basically with policy questions relating to internal security" (pp. 2683-91).
 12. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to S. Res. 61, authorizing expenditure of \$200,000 by the Judiciary Committee for a study of the antitrust laws of the U. S. and their administration, interpretation, and effect, after adoption of a Sen. Ellender amendment to reduce the authorized expenditure from \$250,000 to 200,000 (pp. 2702-3, 2707-8).

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1956

MARCH 18, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5046]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the United States Soldiers' Home.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1956 on the following pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	856 to 875, inclusive
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	658 to 727, “
National Labor Relations Board.....	135 to 136, “
National Mediation Board.....	137 to 138, “
Railroad Retirement Board.....	140 to 142, “
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	117 to 119, “
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	129
United States Soldiers' Home.....	634 to 635, “

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each amount included in the bill for 1956, the corresponding budget estimate, and the amounts available for the fiscal year 1955, with appropriate comparisons.

All 1955 appropriation statistics, used in this report, include the applicable amounts carried in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1955.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1955, the requests for 1956 and the amounts carried in the bill:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Bill for 1956	Bill for 1956 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956
Department of Labor.....	\$392, 805, 000	\$470, 116, 000	\$417, 792, 900	+\$24, 987, 900	-\$52, 323, 100
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2, 026, 176, 075	1, 949, 465, 861	1, 907, 403, 361	-118, 772, 714	-42, 062, 500
National Labor Relations Board.....	8, 400, 000	8, 150, 000	8, 000, 000	-400, 000	-150, 000
National Mediation Board.....	1, 220, 500	1, 187, 000	1, 187, 000	-33, 500	-----
Railroad Retirement Board.....	[6, 364, 000]	[6, 100, 000]	[6, 100, 000]	[-264, 000]	[-----]
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3, 134, 000	3, 220, 000	3, 134, 000	-----	-86, 000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5, 000	10, 000	5, 000	-----	-5, 000
U. S. Soldiers Home.....	[5, 134, 000]	[4, 210, 000]	[4, 400, 000]	[-734, 000]	[+190, 000]
Total.....	2, 431, 740, 575	2, 432, 148, 861	2, 337, 522, 261	-94, 218, 314	-94, 626, 600

The above summary comparison of the bill with the budget requests, gives a somewhat misleading impression of the Committee's action on the requests, in that the totals include the item of \$1,400,000,000, almost exactly 60 percent of the bill, for grants to States for public assistance. Under the mathematical formulas set forth in the basic Social Security legislation, the cost of this program is virtually beyond administrative control. The Committee has, therefore, included in the bill the full amount of the request. A clearer concept of the Committee's action is thus obtained by subtracting the \$1,400,000,000 item from both the total requests and the total of the bill. On this basis the requests totaled \$1,032,148,861 which was reduced to \$937,522,261 by the Committee—a reduction of \$94,626,600 or almost 10 percent.

CIVIL DEFENSE

The Committee has disapproved all requests, from both Departments, for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization activities. It is the Committee's firm belief that the scattering of the basic program authorities through the Executive Branch, and the piecemeal consideration of appropriations for these activities by the Legislative Branch can result only in confusion and waste of public funds. It would appear that the only businesslike way to handle this matter would be for the central agency, charged with the primary responsibility, to prepare and present to the Congress a total, integrated program. The Committee will expect the Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization each to present such a program in time for the appropriate action during this session of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,527,000, a reduction of \$473,000 from the total request under this head, and an increase of \$200,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The 1956 Budget for the Office of the Secretary was submitted in two parts. One was the regular salaries and expenses item for which \$1,527,000 was requested. The other item was for manpower mobilization, civil defense, and promoting employment of older workers, for which \$473,000 was requested. This would have been a new item in this bill.

In considering the appropriation to recommend for the Office of the Secretary, the committee merged the two requests. The increase of \$200,000 recommended in the bill is to provide a staff to "develop and coordinate a program on the skills of the work force", for which \$40,000 was requested, and to conduct a program aimed at promoting employment of the older worker, for which \$173,000 was requested. The Committee has disallowed approximately \$300,000 for civil defense activities and defense manpower mobilization activities, in accordance with Committee policy set forth above. The remainder of the disallowed portion of the request was for several small items and an increase of \$100,000 for international labor affairs. The amount of funds needed for this activity has been a perennial source of disagreement between the Department and this Committee over a considerable period of time. It is the intention of the Committee to have one or more of its members and its staff make a personal and thorough study of this program before hearings are held on the next annual budget request.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,467,900, a reduction of \$32,100 from the request, and an increase of \$17,900 above the appropriation for 1955. The increase is allowed for the purpose of strengthening the enforcement of labor standards provisions in statutes applicable to Federal construction.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$817,500, a reduction of \$42,500 from the request, and an increase of \$82,500 above the appropriation for 1955. The increase is composed of \$40,000 for additional work in connection with the program aimed at improvement in workmen's compensation standards and \$42,500 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. The increase will bring to \$130,000 the total amount available for the President's committee.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$346,000, a reduction of \$46,000 from the request and an increase of \$46,000 above the appropriation for 1955.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,150,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the request, and an increase of \$50,000 above the appropriation for 1955. The \$100,000 increase requested for this activity was entirely for the Washington office. It is the belief of the Committee that it is the field offices, rather the Washington office, that need strengthening and therefore directs that all of the increase be utilized for an improvement of the field services.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,942,500, a reduction of \$157,500 from the request, and an increase of \$150,000 above the appropriation for 1955. The increase is primarily to provide some additional staff necessary as a result of new legislation passed in the last session of Congress and to enable the Bureau to carry, on a full year basis, the employees provided for a portion of 1955 by the supplemental appropriation of \$87,500 included in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$250,000,000, a reduction of \$280,000 from the request and an increase of \$20,500,000 above the appropriation for 1955. The bill includes a contingency fund of \$20,000,000 which can be used only to cover increased costs, above those provided for by the budget, which may result from increases in the number of claims, additional workload resulting from changes in State law, or increases in salaries resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans. Thus the base amount provided in the bill is \$230,000,000 which would be available for allocation to the States on the basis of the workload estimates presented to Congress. It is estimated that the States will obligate approximately \$225,000,000 during the 1955 fiscal year. The recommended base appropriation, therefore, is an increase of \$5,000,000, which is to cover increased costs resulting in large part from new legislation passed during the last Congress. The contingency fund of \$20,000,000 should provide for any additional expenses which may result from the three factors mentioned above but which cannot be foreseen at the present time.

In the early days of this program, the State agency heads created an organization known as the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. Costs incident to this organization's activities are financed from this appropriation. The purposes of the organization are basically to facilitate the exchange of information, bring about better interstate understanding and cooperation, and to make it easier for the States to collaborate with the Federal officials on common problems. The Committee has no quarrel with these purposes. However, the Committee's attention is, from time to time, called to alleged lobbying and other activities, the travel and other incidental costs of which, could not properly be charged to this, or any other, Federal appropriation. The Committee hopes that the Department will do more than has been evident in the recent past to protect this appropriation from such improper use. It is requested that the Department furnish the Committee, by May 30, 1955, with a statement for each State, showing each trip to a point outside the State, made during the calendar year 1954 by any State official,

except for official conferences called by the Bureau of Employment Security, the expenses of which were charged to funds from this appropriation. This statement should show the out-of-State point or points to which the travel was performed, the date of departure and return, the total amount charged to these funds for expenses incurred during the trip, and a brief statement regarding the purpose or purposes of the trip. The Committee requests that, hereafter, such a statement be submitted, by January 31 of each year, covering the immediately preceeding calendar year.

Unemployment Compensation for Veterans.—The bill includes \$120,000,000, a reduction of \$30,000,000 from the request, and \$6,000,000 from the appropriation for 1955. It is recognized that, if the amount appropriated in this bill is not sufficient to pay all eligible veterans, a supplemental appropriation will have to be made; however, from the statistics available at the time of the hearings it seemed obvious that the 1955 appropriation of \$126,000,000 is going to be more than sufficient to pay all 1955 claims and that the request for 1956 was considerably in excess of the amount of valid claims that can be expected unless economic conditions change considerably.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.—The bill includes \$20,000,000, reduction of \$20,000,000 from the request and an increase of \$10,000,000 over the appropriation for 1955. This program started on January 1, 1955, thus the \$10,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1955 provides for only six months' operations. On the basis of the information submitted to the Committee it did not appear that any appropriation in excess of a sufficient amount to annualize the appropriation for 1955 is justifiable.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The bill includes \$1,035,000, a reduction of \$137,000 from the request and \$721,000 from the appropriation for 1955. The amount recommended in the bill includes \$935,000 for the operation of the program through December 31, 1956, when the current legislative authorization expires, and \$100,000 to be held in reserve and used to liquidate the program in case no legislation is enacted to extend it, or to be merged with funds which will subsequently be appropriated for the last six months of the fiscal year if the program is extended. The amount allowed for operations during the first six months of the fiscal year 1956, is equal to the total of the obligations for the first six months of the fiscal year 1955. It is the Committee's belief that any small increases in costs due to recruiting all laborers from the interior of Mexico, rather than recruiting a portion of the laborers at the border, can be absorbed by some reduction in compliance activities.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,147,000, a reduction of \$110,000 from the request, and an increase of \$117,000 above the appropriation for 1955. It is the intention of the Committee that all of the increase be used for expansion of the claims investigation staff.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,850,000, a reduction of \$995,000 from the request, and an increase of \$500,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The Committee is convinced that both labor

and management, in fact, the nation as a whole, would benefit by some expansion in the activities of this Bureau. There does not appear to be sufficient justification for the unusually large increase of over 25% which was requested. The increase of \$500,000 includes \$200,000 for "improving and filling gaps in factual data on employment, hours, and earnings"; \$200,000 for "information on the labor force and unemployment, and on the characteristics of the unemployed in selected areas"; and \$100,000 to bring up to date the Occupational Outlook Handbook.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$348,000, the amount requested, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1955.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$6,162,000, the amount requested, and an increase of \$45,500 over the amount appropriated for 1955. The increase allowed is to cover the cost of two additional industry committees to be used in the wage order program for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

RETARDED CHILDREN

A great and a growing problem in this country is the problem of the mentally retarded children. It is estimated that there are from three to five million American children who fall in this category, yet the problem has gone almost unnoticed by the leaders in education and in medical research. So little attention has been paid to the problem that we have only the haziest notion of what percentage of the unfortunate children, of at least equally unfortunate parents, could be helped medically and through educational techniques fitting their needs, so that they could lead useful and satisfying lives. We have an equally hazy notion of the causes of the problem—how much is due to brain injury, how much is due to effect of environment, to heredity, etc.

Since this is a combination of a medical problem and an educational problem, this Department is the logical place for the much needed research to be done. Since the primary difficulty at the base of the problem is either a disorder of the brain, or the mental processes, or both, it also seems logical that the first effort should be made to solve the medical problems involved. With this in mind the Committee has recommended an increase of \$500,000 in the budget for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and an increase of \$250,000 for the National Mental Health Institute, to start a research program in this field. While the Committee has not earmarked any funds for the Office of Education, it has been rather generous in its allowance for that Office's salaries and expenses and will expect sufficient work to be done, on the educational phase of this problem, to enable the Office to present a real program at the time of the hearings on the budget request for 1957.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind.—The bill includes \$224,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$19,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The increase is based on a slight increase in the estimated number of blind children to benefit from this appropriation. It does not provide for any increase in the per capita allotment of approximately \$30 for these children.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,484,000, the amount of the Budget request, and an increase of \$384,000 above the appropriation for 1955. It is the desire of the Committee that the increase allowed be utilized solely for activities aimed at protecting the American public from products that are filthy or endanger health, and for better enforcement of the oleomargarine laws.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,880,000, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1955.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$539,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$129,000 above the appropriation for 1955. This is the only college in the world maintained exclusively for deaf students. The Committee feels that it is most regrettable that sufficient funds have never been appropriated to enable the college to maintain the minimum scholastic standards necessary for accreditation. The budget for 1956 was aimed at accomplishing this end. The Committee was assured that the amount requested for salaries and expenses is the minimum amount necessary to provide the staff needed to meet requirements under the standards set up by the Middle States Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Construction.—The bill includes \$2,225,000, the amount of the request, and \$1,966,000 above the appropriation for 1955. In last year's report the Committee directed the Department to have a construction program for the college ready to present to the Committee when hearings were held on the Budget for 1956. The condition of the physical plant, as well as the deficiencies in staff, has been a reason for disapproval of the college's application for accreditation. The amount recommended in the bill will be sufficient for the first stage of the program which in total will cost an estimated \$8,646,000. The amount for 1956 will be to build a girls' dormitory and a building for physical education and related activities, the heating plant, laundry, and shop.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,766,000, a reduction of \$234,000 from the request, and an increase of \$46,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. The increase is for the purpose of meeting the budgeted cost of increases in salaries of existing positions. The en-

rollment of the college is estimated to be approximately the same during 1955 and 1956 as it was during 1954. This follows a period of several years during which there was a steady decrease in enrollment. Inasmuch as the appropriation for 1955 permitted an expansion of staff, the Committee believes that any small increases needed in specific areas in 1956 can be taken care of by internal adjustments without endangering the scholastic standing of the school.

Plans and specifications.—The Committee has denied the request for \$150,000 to prepare plans and specifications for additional construction. During the past several years construction projects totaling about \$25,000,000 have been approved. Some of these projects are still in the planning stage. The Committee did not feel that there was sufficient justification for the appropriation of additional funds to plan a further expansion of the building program.

Construction.—The bill contains four construction items totaling \$2,130,600. The amounts included in the bill are exactly the same as those requested. With the exception of \$122,000 all funds are for the liquidation of contract authority granted in previous appropriation acts. The amount of \$122,000 is allowed for a telephone conduit system which the local telephone company has practically demanded if they are to continue servicing the telephone lines. The status of the entire construction program is set forth in some detail in the tables on pages 130 and 131 of the hearings.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of Vocational Education.—The bill includes \$23,673,261, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1955.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.—The bill includes \$2,501,500, the amount of the request, and the same amount as the appropriation for 1955.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,050,000, an increase of \$50,000 above the request and \$150,000 above the appropriation for 1955.

The Office of Education always enjoyed a degree of autonomy within the Federal Security Agency, and when the Federal Security Agency was given departmental status as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Congress was assured that it would not result in any change in the status of the Office of Education. In transmitting to the Congress, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, the President stated "The plan at the same time assures that the Office of Education and the Public Health Service retain the profession and substantive responsibilities vested by law in those agencies or in their heads." This was further emphasized by the House Report on the Joint Resolution which approved the reorganization plan. That report stated " * * * the plan safeguards the status of the constituent units of the Department, particularly the Public Health Service and the Office of Education. It does not transfer from those agencies any professional or substantive functions vested in them by law, or provide for any such transfer."

There seems to be an attempt now to depart from the policy of lodging in the Commissioner of Education's office, the Federal responsibilities with regard to education. For the first time in an annual

budget, the 1956 budget for the Department includes requests, totaling \$520,000, for the White House Conference on Education, Cooperative Research in Education, and a National Advisory Committee on Education. Each of these is a separate item from salaries and expenses of the Office of Education, and the National Advisory Committee on Education does not even fall under the overall head "Office of Education." The Commissioner of Education is only an ex officio member, and a non-voting member, on the National Advisory Committee on Education; or rather he will be if the Committee is actually set up. At the time of the hearings no members had been appointed.

In the opinion of the Committee this spreading of the activities and functions of the Federal Government in the field of education can only lead to a further deterioration of the standing of the Office of Education in this country. The Committee feels very strongly that we ought to have an Office of Education that is effective, and one that the educational authorities all over the country would have pride in and would look to for leadership and for assistance in their problems. The Committee has therefore allowed no funds for the items "Cooperative Research in Education" and "National Advisory Committee on Education"; has allowed \$100,000 to complete the work of the "White House Conference on Education"; and has allowed a small increase, over the budget request, for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Education.

Payments to School Districts.—The bill includes \$65,000,000, the amount of the request, and \$10,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1955. The amount recommended is estimated by the Department to be sufficient to cover 100 percent of entitlements under existing legislation.

Assistance for School Construction.—The bill includes \$24,000,000, the amount of the request, and \$94,500,000 below the amount appropriated for 1955. The amount recommended plus the amount carried in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1955, including the reappropriation of unexpended balances of previous appropriations, will make an estimated grand total of \$94,000,000 available for the current program which expires on June 30, 1956. This amount is estimated by the Department to be sufficient to cover all entitlements authorized by existing legislation.

White House Conference on Education.—The bill includes \$100,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request and \$800,000 from the appropriation for 1955. These funds are to cover the major portion of the 1956 cost of preparing for the White House Conference, to be held in November 1955, and preparing the report of that conference. The committee will expect that this work be closely coordinated with the regular activities carried under the salaries and expenses appropriation of the Office of Education, and that staff payrolled under that appropriation assist in these activities if the amount provided proves insufficient to carry them out with maximum effectiveness. The committee does not expect to approve any additional funds for this activity either for this fiscal year or for 1957.

Cooperative Research in Education.—As explained above under the heading "Salaries and expenses," the committee has disallowed the request for \$200,000.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States and other agencies.—The bill includes \$32,500,000, a reduction of \$6,500,000 from the request, and an increase of \$5,500,000 above the appropriation for 1955. The Committee has allowed \$2,500,000, the same amount as was appropriated for 1955, for the new features of this program, namely, extension and improvement projects under section 3 and special projects under section 4. All of the increase allowed is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2, which is basically an extension of the activities which have heretofore been carried out under the old Vocational Rehabilitation Act. This will make \$30,000,000 available for this activity as compared with \$24,500,000 available for 1955. In addition, special language has been included in the bill to permit the allocation to the States, of section 2 funds, to be made on the basis of \$32,500,000. This will permit a greater allocation, than would otherwise be possible, to those States that are in a position to proceed with a larger program.

The Committee is in thorough sympathy with the objectives of this program and agrees with the Department that these activities should be expanded, however, it is the Committee's opinion that the expansion which was proposed was so great for one year that the funds would not be wisely expended and the program might well be done more harm than good.

Training and traineeships.—The bill includes \$1,800,000, a reduction of \$550,000 from the request, and an increase of \$900,000 above the appropriation for 1955. The appropriation of \$900,000 made for 1955 came too late to be used for the first semester of the 1954-1955 school year. The amount recommended in the bill is sufficient to carry this activity forward at the same level in 1956 as will prevail for the last school semester falling in fiscal year 1955.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$223,000 from the request, and an increase of \$165,000 above the appropriation for 1955. The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 included \$200,000 to cover the added administrative expenses incident to the expansion of the Vocational Rehabilitation program under the 1954 amendments. These funds provided for a gradual expansion of the staff as new employees could be hired during the current fiscal year. The amount allowed for 1956 will provide sufficient funds to continue all of these employees on a full year basis and for an additional small expansion of the staff.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general.—The bill includes \$12,000,000, a reduction of \$1,660,000 from the request, and \$1,000,000 from the appropriation for 1955. It is the intention of the Committee that the reduction be applied against grants to States for which \$9,725,000 of the total request was budgeted.

Venereal diseases.—The bill includes \$3,500,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the request and \$500,000 above the appropriation for 1955. In past years when this appropriation was much larger than it is now, the committee has recommended rather substantial decreases. Statistics which show that the incidence of these diseases has actually increased in many States during the past year, indicate that this appropriation has been reduced to an extent not warranted by the circumstances. The committee is therefore recommending a small increase for next fiscal year.

Tuberculosis.—The bill includes \$6,000,000, the amount requested, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955.

Communicable diseases.—The bill includes \$4,400,000, the amount of the budget request and an increase of \$100,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955. It was testified that less than \$100,000 of the funds available for the current fiscal year are being expended for work in connection with the rabies problem which is becoming increasingly important in many areas of the country. While no increase in this activity was budgeted for 1956, it is the intention of the Committee that not less than \$50,000 of the increase recommended in the bill, be used exclusively for work in this field.

Sanitary engineering activities.—The bill includes \$3,500,000, a reduction of \$318,000 from the request and \$65,000 from the appropriation for 1955. These figures, however, are misleading since included in the appropriation for 1955 was \$270,000 for completing the fourth floor of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center at Cincinnati, Ohio, and \$537,500 for occupational health activities transferred to another appropriation. Taking into consideration all adjustments, the 1955 obligations, for activities which will be carried on under this appropriation in 1956, are estimated to total \$2,756,500. The amount recommended is therefore \$743,500 above the amount available for the same activities in 1955. All of this increase is for research in connection with air pollution control and water pollution control and the basic laboratory facilities and activities related thereto. The major item disallowed was a request for an increase of \$145,000 for enforcement of the Water Pollution Control Act. The Committee would have looked with favor on such a request were it not for the fact that the Act is, in the final analysis, almost unenforceable.

Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.—The bill contains \$415,000 the amount of the budget estimate. The Committee is of the definite opinion that there has either been very poor planning in connection with this building or that information concerning the cost of constructing the building has been withheld from the Committee. The apparent facts, however, are that in addition to the funds previously appropriated to complete the building, plus the \$270,000 added to the salaries and expenses item for this purpose in 1955, there is still needed a total of \$415,000 to put the building in condition for maximum usefulness. The Committee sees no reasonable alternative but to recommend the appropriation of these funds.

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska.—The bill includes \$1,125,000, the amount of the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955.

Grants, water pollution control.—The committee eliminated the proposed appropriation of \$1,000,000 for grants to States for water pollution control activities. The committee recognizes the importance of this work but a considerable amount of funds are available to the Public Health Service, for this purpose. Moreover, the committee is impressed with the need of enforceable legislation in this field, and will be ready to review the program and the need for funds when such legislation is provided.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill includes \$96,000,000, a reduction of \$29,000,000 from the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955. The request for \$125,000,000 included \$65,000,000 for the old Hill-Burton features of the act and \$60,000,000 for the new features added by the amendments of 1954. The latter

includes (1) diagnostic or treatment centers, (2) hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, (3) rehabilitation facilities and, (4) nursing homes. The budget request was a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the Hill-Burton features of the program and an increase of \$39,000,000 for the four new types of construction set forth above. The amount recommended in the bill includes \$75,000,000 for the Hill-Burton portion of the program and \$21,000,000 for the 4 new types of facilities. Thus the sum recommended includes the same amount for each section of the amended act as was appropriated for 1955.

At the time of the hearings on this budget no funds had yet been obligated for any of the four new categories of facilities for which assistance is available under the 1954 amendments. From the testimony and the statistics presented to the Committee it appeared that a substantial portion of the funds available for these purposes in 1955 would not be utilized by June 30. and therefore would carry over to be available in fiscal year 1956. Thus, while there is no increase in the funds appropriated, there will be a considerable increase in the funds actually available for 1956 if the recommendation of the Committee is enacted.

Salaries and expenses, Hospital Construction Services.—The bill includes \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$300,000 from the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955. A large item of expense in 1955 is the personnel necessary to prepare the regulations under the new program and perform the other necessary activities of getting the new program started. Since this expense is largely nonrecurring, the amount allowed will provide for some increase in the other activities of this office in 1956.

Hospitals and medical care.—The bill includes \$34,026,000, a reduction of \$352,000 from the request, and an increase of \$1,026,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955. The major item for which an increase has been allowed is the conversion of employees, previously classified under the schedule "crafts, custodial, and protective", to wage board schedules. This is required by law and is estimated to result in increased costs of over \$800,000. According to testimony and information presented to the Committee, it was not planned to close any hospital in 1956. The Committee wished to further assure this by allowing in full for this sizeable and practically uncontrollable added cost. The amount allowed will also provide for a considerable expansion of the studies conducted by this division concerning the development and coordination of nursing resources. The Committee approves the increase of \$160,000 requested for this purpose.

Foreign Quarantine Service.—The bill includes \$2,950,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the request and an increase of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955.

Indian health activities.—The bill includes \$33,840,000, an increase of \$250,000 over the request and \$9,665,253 over the amount available for this purpose in 1955.

Health services for Indians have been provided by the Federal Government for over a hundred years; but in spite of this fact the American Indian is still the victim of an appalling amount of sickness. The health facilities are either non-existent in some areas, or, for the most part, obsolescent and in need of repair; personnel housing is lacking or inadequate; and workloads have been such as to test the patience and endurance of professional staff. This all points to a gross lack of resources equal to the present load of sickness and accumulated neglect.

Difficult and severe as the problem may be, it can and must be solved, but it cannot be done with timidity. The need and the measures necessary to meet that need, must be fully ascertained. The Committee is, therefore, of the opinion that a careful comprehensive evaluation of the Indian health problem is in order, so as to determine: What is required to bring Indian health to an acceptable level? How long will it take? What is the best estimate of costs?

The Committee has added \$250,000 to the appropriation and the Surgeon General is directed to have such a survey made and report not later than October 1956. A preliminary report should be made not later than October 1955 setting forth the most pressing needs for alterations, repairs, replacements or additions to hospitals, other health facilities, and housing used in connection with the Indian health activities.

The final report should include as well a review of the social and economic resources available for Indian health purposes, and recommend the social and economic aims to be pursued in order to expedite an orderly integration of Indian and non-Indian health services at State and Federal levels.

The Committee has included in the bill authority for the Surgeon General to transfer a portion of these funds to other appropriations in the Public Health Service if necessary to efficiently carry out the program for 1956, the first year the Service has had this responsibility. The Committee trusts that this authority will be used sparingly and only when it is clearly necessary for the above-stated purpose.

Construction of Indian health facilities.—The bill includes \$4,750,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the amount requested and \$3,062,433 over the amount available for this purpose in 1955. The amount recommended is for the barest essentials of obviously needed construction. The \$200,000 increase over the request is provided for planning a hospital at Gallup, New Mexico, and for an option on the site. This is a facility that everyone, acquainted with the problem, has known for years to be badly needed, and the Committee cannot understand why funds were not requested for this purpose.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The bill includes \$89,138,000, the amount of the request, and \$7,870,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955. The following table sets forth, for each Institute as well as in total, the Committee's recommendations compared with the request and the appropriations for 1955:

Appropriation item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
Operating expenses.....	\$4,675,000	\$6,399,000	\$5,399,000	+\$724,000	—\$1,000,000
National Cancer Institute.....	21,737,000	22,328,000	22,328,000	+591,000	-----
Mental health activities.....	14,147,500	17,501,000	17,751,000	+3,603,500	+250,000
National Heart Institute.....	16,668,000	17,278,000	17,278,000	+610,000	-----
Dental health activities.....	1,990,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	+146,000	-----
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	8,270,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	+470,000	-----
Microbiology activities.....	6,180,000	6,645,000	6,645,000	+465,000	-----
Neurology and blindness activities.....	7,600,500	8,111,000	8,861,000	+1,260,500	+750,000
Total, National Institutes of Health.....	81,268,000	89,138,000	89,138,000	+7,870,000	-----

Almost half of the increase recommended is to enable the Institutes to carry forward their activities in 1956 at the same level that will be attained during 1955 with the increased funds appropriated last year, and to carry out the planned expansion to more nearly utilize the full capacity of the Clinical Center. The budget request was based on activating 425 of the Center's 500 beds, compared to 373 that will be activated by the end of the current fiscal year.

The remainder of the increase is made up of several items. Under "Operating expenses" there is an increase of \$625,000 for grants for studies in the field of nurse utilization and preparation of nursing personnel. There is an increase of \$250,000 in Mental health activities and \$500,000 in Neurology and blindness activities for the research program on retarded children. An increase of \$250,000 over the amount requested is also provided for Neurology and blindness activities to activate an additional 26-bed unit in the Clinical Center. At the present time this institute has a backlog of 300 patients they would like to admit for study and research but cannot because of the lack of beds. The bulk of the remaining increase is in the Mental Health Institute where an enormous amount of work remains to be done both in research and in getting knowledge we already possess into the hands of those who can directly utilize it. The importance of this task is most graphically illustrated by the fact that approximately one half of all the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by mentally ill people.

The request for an increase of \$1,000,000 for the inauguration of a research grant program on water pollution control has been denied. This was denied for two reasons: First, that this is outside the medical research field that the Committee feels the Institute's activities should be confined; and, second, that the Committee, in recognition of the importance of this problem, has allowed both capital outlay funds and a sizeable increase in salaries and expenses funds for the Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati to conduct research in water pollution and means for its control.

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.—The bill includes \$147,000, the amount requested and \$16,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955.

Retired pay of commissioned officers.—The bill includes \$1,225,000, the amount of the budget request and \$84,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,762,000, \$18,000 below the amount requested and \$18,000 below the amount appropriated for 1955. Since this appropriation was charged for services, estimated to cost \$18,272 in 1955, which will be performed under another appropriation in 1956, the amount of the recommendation is practically the same as the amount available in 1955. The increase of \$18,000 which would have been available under the budget request was for the purpose of establishing a small "inspection unit".

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,510,000, a reduction of \$17,000 from the request and an increase of \$65,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. Since reimbursements, which constitute the major source of funds for maintenance and operation of the hospital, are rather directly tied to the Federal appropriation, this reduction

will result in a reduction of \$70,000 to \$80,000 in these reimbursements. It is not the intention of the Committee that any reduction apply against positions budgeted for direct care and treatment of patients. However, the Committee was not favorably impressed with the need for eight positions in connection with property control in 1956 compared with two for this activity in 1955, nor does it believe that all of the increase requested for maintenance of the buildings and grounds is necessary for efficient operations.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.—The bill includes \$600,000, the amount of the request and a reduction of \$109,000 from the amount appropriated for 1955. Included in the request were funds for the replacement of elevators and rewiring of patients buildings for which \$163,000 was appropriated in 1954. Of this amount, appropriated in 1954, less than \$5,000 was obligated by the end of the fiscal year when the funds expired for obligation purposes. At the time the request for these funds was originally made, the Committee was led to believe that these were emergency projects for which funds were immediately required for the protection of life and property. The fact that a year was allowed to elapse with hardly a start on these projects is an indication that the justification submitted in connection with the 1954 estimates were false or that someone was grossly negligent in carrying out their official duties. The committee believes that it is the latter, and has included funds in the 1956 bill for these projects.

Construction, maximum security building.—The bill includes \$269,000, the amount of the request and \$159,000 above the appropriation for 1955. An appropriation of \$110,000 was made to begin plans for this building in 1955. The amount included in this bill is sufficient to complete these plans and specifications for a much needed replacement of the building used to house the criminally insane. The estimated total cost of the building is \$7,625,000. It is the Department's plan to request actual construction funds in the Budget for 1957.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill includes \$84,000,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000 from the request and an increase of \$4,600,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. This appropriation is made from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund rather than from the general funds of the Treasury. The Department requested that language be included in the bill to permit the paying of certain special allowances to employees contemplated to be moved from Baltimore to Washington, and to repeal the so-called Friedel amendment, which is permanent legislation prohibiting such a move. In view of the Committee's action on practically the same request last year, and the overwhelming majority by which the House passed the Friedel amendment last year, the Committee has, of course, denied the requested language.

Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill includes \$3,870,000, the amount of the request. This amount, in addition to the \$20,000,000 made available in 1955, will be sufficient to complete construction of this building which will be located in the Baltimore area. These funds come from the Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund rather than from the general funds of the Treasury.

Grants to States for Public Assistance.—The bill includes \$1,400,000,000, the amount of the budget request and \$38,000,000 below the amount appropriated for 1955. The amounts paid from this appropriation are determined by mathematical formulas set forth in the basic social security legislation and are thus beyond administrative control. From the justifications and the testimony, presented to the Committee in connection with this request, the Committee is convinced that the amount requested and included in the bill is much more likely to be less than the total amount that will be required for fiscal year 1956, than it is to be excessive.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.—The bill includes \$1,487,500, a reduction of \$107,500 from the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955. All of the increase requested was for an intensification of the review and evaluation of State operations. There have been very few changes in legislation during the last several years which would require changes in the administrative operations of this program. It therefore seems to the committee that the need for such reviews and evaluation should be lessening rather than increasing.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The bill includes \$1,640,000 a reduction of \$156,500 from the request and an increase of \$40,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. A supplemental appropriation of \$75,000 was included in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, for the specific purpose of increased activities in the field of juvenile delinquency. Since this appropriation was not available until after the beginning of the 1955 fiscal year it was not possible to have the increased staff on the payroll for the full year. The increase provided in this bill is sufficient to annualize the 1955 supplemental appropriation. The Committee is convinced that this will provide sufficient funds for an effective program at the Federal level, where activities in this field should be confined largely to coordinating information and offering advice and assistance to the States and through them to the local agencies that deal directly with the problem.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.—The bill includes \$30,000,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The bill includes \$303,000, of which \$130,000 would come from the Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, a decrease of \$18,000 from the request, and an increase of \$6,500 over the appropriation for 1955. The increase will provide funds for printing a new compilation of social security laws, and revising other publications, which is important in view of the substantial changes which have recently been enacted in Social Security legislation. The funds requested for the "Inspection unit" have not been included in the bill.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary.—The bill includes \$1,600,000, of which \$200,000 would be transferred from the Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, a decrease of \$288,000 from the request, and an increase of \$266,500 over the amount appropriated for 1955. There are several comparative transfers in the appropriation schedules which must be taken into consideration in comparing the

recommendation with the funds available for 1955. Taking into consideration all of such transfers, as well as the direct appropriation, the Secretary's Office is estimated to have available for fiscal year 1955 a total of \$1,558,384. Since approximately \$35,000, of the funds available this year, are for special studies and thus a nonrecurring expense, the actual base amount is approximately \$1,523,000. Thus, on a comparative basis, the amount recommended in the bill is approximately \$77,000 more than the amount which is available in fiscal year 1955. The amount recommended will provide for the \$33,000 expansion budgeted for the Committee on Aging, and will allow the Secretary some leeway for small items of increased expense above the base for current operations. The Committee was impressed with the need for additional work in connection with the problems of the aged, and feels that the Department has not gone nearly as far in this field as it should. On the other hand, the Committee was not at all impressed with the necessity for the very considerable increases in the fields of program coordination, fiscal management, and administration, and has denied requested increases in these fields.

The Committee has dropped from the bill, the limitation on transfers to this office on the basis of assurances that none is contemplated.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.—The bill includes \$2,200,000, of which \$400,000 would be a transfer from the Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, a decrease of \$190,000 from the request and an increase of \$50,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955. The Committee believes that this amount will be sufficient for this office to carry out its functions, and will expect the current regional offices to be maintained during the fiscal year 1956.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.—The bill includes \$765,000, of which \$392,500 would be transferred from the Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services," which is a decrease of \$27,500 from the request and an increase of \$27,500 above the amount appropriated for 1955.

Surplus property utilization.—The bill includes \$400,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955.

National Advisory Committee on Education.—As explained under the head "Salaries and expenses, Office of Education," the Committee has denied the request for \$120,000.

Civil Defense Activities.—In accordance with the Committee policy set forth in the early part of this report, the request for \$1,600,000 for these activities has been denied.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$8,000,000, a reduction of \$150,000 from the request and \$400,000 from the appropriation for 1955. From the justifications and testimony presented to the Committee on this item, it would appear that the amount allowed would easily be sufficient to carry out the prospective workload of the Board in a satisfactory manner.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$435,000, the amount of the request, and \$9,500 above the amount appropriated for 1955.

Arbitration and emergency boards.—The bill includes \$250,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$50,000 from the amount appropriated for 1955.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$502,000, the amount of the request, and \$7,000 above the appropriation for 1955.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$6,100,000, the amount of the request, and \$264,000 below the appropriation for 1955. All of these funds come from the Railroad retirement trust fund rather than from the general funds of the Treasury. While certain costs of operation have increased, and the recent amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and the Social Security Act have increased the workload of the Board, the amount of the request is less than the amount which has been appropriated for any fiscal year since 1951.

While there appears to be increased mechanical efficiency, the hearing conducted on Feb. 23, raised serious doubts as to the proper administration of these trust funds, none of which are derived from the Federal Treasury. For example, it was found that an abortive attempt was made by the Board Chairman to introduce so-called Schedule C classification in all top administrative posts despite the universally admitted fact that the Board was designed to function as an independent agency free from partisan considerations. It was revealed that, over the objection of one member of the Board, an order was issued denying all Indians residing within the Navajo reservation the right to file claims for unemployment compensation during the period July through November 1954. The Committee is of the opinion that this blanket order was arbitrary and wholly without legal authority. These and other matters cause the Committee to wonder if the Chairman is sympathetically disposed toward the impartial administration of funds contributed wholly by railroad employers and employees and from which his salary, like all other Board employees, is paid.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,124,000, a reduction of \$86,000 from the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1955.

Boards of inquiry.—The bill includes \$10,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER
BASIN

Federal contribution.—The bill includes \$5,000, a reduction of \$5,000 from the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1955.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation.—The bill includes \$4,400,000, an increase of \$190,000 above the request, and a reduction of \$734,000 below the appropriation for 1955. All of these funds come out of the Soldiers' Home permanent fund which is made up of contributions from members of the Armed Services and court martial fines. During the hearings it was determined that the Bureau of the Budget had reduced the original request from \$4,585,000 to \$4,210,000, thus the amount recommended in the bill restores approximately half of the reduction which was made by the Bureau of the Budget. The Committee was impressed with the need for many of the items that were dropped because of this reduction, but is leaving to the Board of Commissioners of the Home the determination as to how the additional funds can most effectively be utilized, and so has not made a division in the appropriation language between the amount that is set aside for "plans and construction of buildings and facilities", and other costs of maintaining and operating the Home. The Committee thinks there is a real need for certain items that would fall in the former category, such as preliminary planning for construction of a new domiciliary building and hospital building, and if it is the Commissioners' decision to spend a portion of these funds for such purpose, the Committee wants them to feel free to do so even though funds have not been specifically set aside for that purpose.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 22 in connection with "Surveys and planning for hospital construction", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

The funds appropriated under this head in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall not remain available for expenditure after December 31, 1956.

On pages 24 and 25 in connection with "Indian Health Activities", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Provided, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine are required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

On page 26 in connection with "National Institutes of Health, operating expenses", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Provided further, That the Surgeon General is authorized, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, to donate or release to a university, hospital, or other nonprofit organization any right, title, claim, or interest of the United States with respect to research and related equipment and other tangible property under the jurisdiction of the Service and acquired by such institutions prior to December 1946 pursuant to its contract with the United States through the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

On page 30 in connection with "Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Provided, That any funds derived from the default of the bond for construction of access roads in connection with the acquisition of such land shall be available for expenditure to construct such access roads.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 138, 331	7, 138, 331	-----
Total-----	9, 688, 331	9, 688, 331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	\$40, 000	\$40, 000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	235, 000	25, 000	-\$210, 000
Total, Department of Labor-----	280, 000	70, 000	-\$210, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Public Health Service:				
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals	12, 000	12, 000		
Public Health Service conditional gift fund	32, 650	32, 650		
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund	10, 000	10, 000		
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund	700	700		
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	55, 350	55, 350		
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
Railroad retirement account	701, 500, 000	731, 000, 000		+ 29, 500, 000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund	10, 360, 000	10, 560, 000		+ 200, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board	711, 860, 000	741, 560, 000		+ 29, 700, 000
SOLDIERS HOME				
Soldiers Home permanent fund	5, 000	5, 000		
Total trust funds, all agencies	712, 200, 350	741, 690, 350		+ 29, 490, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955, ESTIMATES FOR 1956, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 327, 000	\$1, 527, 000	\$1, 527, 000	+\$200, 000	-----
Manpower mobilization, civil defense, and pro- moting employment of older workers-----	-----	473, 000	-----	-----	-\$473, 000
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	1, 327, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 527, 000	+200, 000	-473, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 450, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 467, 900	+17, 900	-32, 100
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	735, 000	860, 000	817, 500	+82, 500	-42, 500
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	392, 000	346, 000	+46, 000	-46, 000
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 100, 000	3, 200, 000	3, 150, 000	+50, 000	-50, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 792, 500	5, 100, 000	4, 942, 500	+150, 000	-157, 500

Grants to States-----	229, 500, 000	250, 280, 000	250, 000, 000	+20, 500, 000	-280, 000
Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	126, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	-6, 000, 000	-30, 000, 000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	10, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000	-20, 000, 000
Mexican farm labor program-----	1, 756, 000	1, 172, 000	1, 035, 000	-721, 000	-137, 000
Total, Bureau of Employment Security-----	372, 048, 500	446, 552, 000	395, 977, 500	+23, 929, 000	-50, 574, 500
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 030, 000	2, 257, 000	2, 147, 000	+117, 000	-110, 000
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite)-----	[43, 600, 000]	[44, 700, 000]	[44, 700, 000]	[+1, 100, 000]	[-----]
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	2, 030, 000	2, 257, 000	2, 147, 000	+117, 000	-110, 000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 350, 000	6, 845, 000	5, 850, 000	+500, 000	-995, 000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	348, 000	348, 000	348, 000	-----	-----
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	6, 116, 500	6, 162, 000	6, 162, 000	+45, 500	-----
Total title I, Department of Labor-----	392, 805, 000	470, 116, 000	417, 792, 900	+24, 987, 900	-52, 323, 100

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind-----	\$205, 000	\$224, 000	\$224, 000	+\$19, 000	-----
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (general)-----	5, 100, 000	5, 484, 000	5, 484, 000	+384, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (certification and inspection services)-----	[1, 161, 000]	[1, 183, 000]	[1, 183, 000]	[+22, 000]	[-----]
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	5, 100, 000	5, 484, 000	5, 484, 000	+384, 000	-----
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	-----	-----
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses-----	410, 000	539, 000	539, 000	+129, 000	-----
Construction of buildings-----	259, 000	2, 225, 000	2, 225, 000	+1, 966, 000	-----
Total, Gallaudet College-----	669, 000	2, 764, 000	2, 764, 000	+2, 095, 000	-----
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 720, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 766, 000	+46, 000	--\$234, 000
Plans and specifications-----	-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-150, 000

Construction of buildings-----	4, 808, 000	122, 000	122, 000	-4, 686, 000	-----
Law building (liquidation of contract authority) -	200, 000	457, 100	457, 100	+257, 100	-----
Biology-greenhouse building (liquidation of contract authority)-----	250, 000	-----	-----	-250, 000	-----
Administration building (liquidation of contract authority)-----	700, 000	405, 500	405, 500	-294, 500	-----
Men's dormitory (liquidation of contract authority)-----	-----	1, 146, 000	1, 146, 000	+1, 146, 000	-----
Total, Howard University-----	8, 678, 000	5, 280, 600	4, 896, 600	-3, 781, 400	-384, 000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Promotion and further development of vocational education-----	23, 673, 261	23, 673, 261	23, 673, 261	-----	-----
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 900, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 050, 000	+150, 000	+50, 000
Payments to school districts-----	75, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000	-----
Assistance for school construction-----	118, 500, 000	24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	-94, 500, 000	-----
White House Conference on Education-----	900, 000	200, 000	100, 000	-800, 000	-100, 000
Cooperative research in education-----	-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-200, 000
Total, Office of Education-----	223, 474, 761	118, 574, 761	118, 324, 761	-105, 150, 000	-250, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States and other agencies-----	\$27, 000, 000	\$39, 000, 000	\$32, 500, 000	+\$5, 500, 000	—\$6, 500, 000
Training and traineeships-----	900, 000	2, 350, 000	1, 800, 000	+ 900, 000	—550, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	835, 000	1, 223, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 165, 000	—223, 000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	28, 735, 000	42, 573, 000	35, 300, 000	+ 6, 565, 000	—7, 273, 000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Assistance to States, general-----	13, 000, 000	13, 660, 000	12, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000	—1, 660, 000
Veneral diseases-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 500, 000	+ 500, 000	+ 500, 000
Tuberculosis-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	-----
Communicable diseases-----	4, 300, 000	4, 400, 000	4, 400, 000	+ 100, 000	-----
Sanitary engineering activities-----	3, 565, 000	3, 818, 000	3, 500, 000	—65, 000	—318, 000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio-----	-----	415, 000	415, 000	+ 415, 000	-----
Disease and sanitation investigation and con- trol, Territory of Alaska-----	1, 125, 000	1, 125, 000	1, 125, 000	-----	-----
Water pollution control grants-----	-----	1, 000, 000	-----	-----	—1, 000, 000

Hospital construction grants-----	96,000,000	125,000,000	96,000,000	-----	-----	-29,000,000
Surveys and planning for hospital construction-----	2,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-2,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	-----	-----	-300,000
Hospitals and medical care-----	33,000,000	34,378,000	34,026,000	-----	+1,026,000	-352,000
Foreign Quarantine Service-----	2,900,000	3,000,000	2,950,000	-----	+50,000	-50,000
Indian health activities-----	24,174,747	33,590,000	33,840,000	-----	+9,665,253	+250,000
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	1,687,567	4,550,000	4,750,000	-----	+3,062,433	+200,000
National Institutes of Health:						
Operating expenses-----	4,675,000	6,399,000	5,399,000	-----	+724,000	-1,000,000
National Cancer Institute-----	21,737,000	22,328,000	22,328,000	-----	+591,000	-----
Mental health activities-----	14,147,500	17,501,000	17,751,000	-----	+3,603,500	+250,000
National Heart Institute-----	16,668,000	17,278,000	17,278,000	-----	+610,000	-----
Dental health activities-----	1,990,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	-----	+146,000	-----
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities-----	8,270,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	-----	+470,000	-----
Microbiology activities-----	6,180,000	6,645,000	6,645,000	-----	+465,000	-----
Neurology and blindness activities-----	7,600,500	8,111,000	8,861,000	-----	+1,260,500	+750,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health-----	81,268,000	89,138,000	89,138,000	-----	+7,870,000	-----
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory-----	131,000	147,000	147,000	-----	+16,000	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers-----	1,141,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	-----	+84,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
Salaries and expenses (Office of the Surgeon General)-----	\$2, 780, 000	\$2, 780, 000	\$2, 762, 000	—\$18, 000	—\$18, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	277, 172, 314	328, 626, 000	296, 878, 000	+19, 705, 686	—31, 748, 000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 445, 000	2, 527, 000	2, 510, 000	+65, 000	—17, 000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds-----	709, 000	600, 000	600, 000	—109, 000	-----
Construction, Maximum Security Building-----	110, 000	269, 000	269, 000	+159, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	3, 264, 000	3, 396, 000	3, 379, 000	+115, 000	—17, 000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	[79, 400, 000]	[88, 000, 000]	[84, 000, 000]	[+4, 600, 000]	[—4, 000, 000]
Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	[20, 000, 000]	[3, 870, 000]	[3, 870, 000]	[—16, 130, 000]	[-----]
Grants to States for public assistance-----	1, 438, 000, 000	1, 400, 000, 000	1, 400, 000, 000	—38, 000, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	1, 487, 500	1, 595, 000	1, 487, 500	-----	—107, 500

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau-----	1, 600, 000	1, 796, 500	1, 640, 000	+ 40, 000	-156, 500
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:-----					
Appropriation-----	173, 000	180, 000	173, 000	-----	-7, 000
Transfer from OASI-----	[123, 500]	[141, 000]	[130, 000]	[+ 6, 500]	[-11, 000]
Total, Social Security Administration-----	1, 471, 260, 500	1, 433, 571, 500	1, 433, 300, 500	-37, 960, 000	-271, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses (immediate Office of the Secretary):-----					
Appropriation-----	1, 162, 500	1, 662, 000	1, 400, 000	+237, 500	-262, 000
OASI transfer-----	[171, 000]	[226, 000]	[200, 000]	[+29, 000]	[-26, 000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services:-----					
Appropriation-----	1, 800, 000	1, 915, 000	1, 800, 000	-----	-115, 000
OASI transfer-----	[350, 000]	[475, 000]	[400, 000]	[+50, 000]	[-75, 000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:-----					
Appropriation-----	350, 000	395, 000	372, 500	+22, 500	-22, 500
Transfers-----	[387, 500]	[397, 500]	[392, 500]	[+5, 000]	[-5, 000]
Surplus property utilization-----	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----
National Advisory Committee on Education-----	25, 000	120, 000	-----	-25, 000	-120, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—continued					
Civil Defense activities-----	\$1,000,000	\$1,600,000	-----	—\$1,000,000	—\$1,600,000
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	4,737,500	6,092,000	\$3,972,500	—765,000	—2,119,500
Total Title II, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	2,026,176,075	1,949,465,861	1,907,403,361	—118,772,714	—42,062,500

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$8,400,000	\$8,150,000	\$8,000,000	—\$400,000	—\$150,000
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$425,500	\$435,000	\$435,000	+\$9,500	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	300,000	250,000	250,000	—50,000	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses-----	495,000	502,000	502,000	+7,000	-----
Total, National Mediation Board-----	1,220,500	1,187,000	1,187,000	—33,500	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation) -----	[\$6, 364, 000]	[\$6, 100, 000]	[\$6, 100, 000]	[- \$264, 000] [- -----]
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TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 124, 000	\$3, 210, 000	\$3, 124, 000	-----	—\$86, 000
Boards of inquiry-----	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	-----	-----
Total, Federal Mediation and Concilia- tion Service-----	3, 134, 000	3, 220, 000	3, 134, 000	-----	—86, 000

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$10, 000	\$5, 000	-----	—\$5, 000
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TITLE VIII—SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation-----	[\$5, 134, 000]	[\$4, 210, 000]	[\$4, 400, 000]	[- \$734, 000]	[+ \$190, 000]
Grand total, all titles of bill-----	2, 431, 740, 575	2, 432, 148, 861	2, 337, 522, 261	—94, 218, 314	—94, 626, 600



Union Calendar No. 55

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5046

[Report No. 228]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 1955

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a
6 program of promoting employment of the older worker,
7 and including services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; teletype news
9 service; and payment in advance when authorized by the
10 Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in or-
11 ganizations whose publications are available to members
12 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
13 public; \$1,527,000, of which not more than \$85,000 shall
14 be for international labor affairs.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 Office of the Solicitor, \$1,467,900.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization,
21 and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
22 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Fed-
23 eral Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C.
24 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested in the Sec-
25 retary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act,

1 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to exceed \$50,000
2 for improving the conditions of migratory labor; and
3 not less than \$130,000 for the work of the President's
4 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handi-
5 capped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949
6 (63 Stat. 409) , and provided further that no part of the ap-
7 propriation for the President's Committee shall be subject
8 to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency
9 under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase
10 of reports and of material for informational exhibits and ex-
11 penses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
12 conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
13 Standards; \$817,500.

14 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
16 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
17 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
18 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
19 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army
20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
21 amended, and section 9 of the Universal Military Training
22 and Service Act, and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as
23 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1472) , of persons who have
24 performed service in the Merchant Marine, \$346,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
3 able the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging
4 apprentice training as authorized by the Act of August 16,
5 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,150,000.

6 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 general administration of the employment service and un-
9 employment compensation programs, including temporary
10 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
11 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
12 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
14 \$4,942,500, of which \$900,000 may be for carrying into
15 effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the
16 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

17 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
18 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
19 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
20 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
21 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
22 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the
23 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503),
24 including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of
25 equipment, and the payment of rental for space made avail-

1 able to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for
2 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of em-
3 ployment office facilities and services in the District of
4 Columbia, and for expenses not otherwise provided for,
5 necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Read-
6 justment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684), \$250,-
7 000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only to the
8 extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased
9 costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law
10 or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
11 increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary
12 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gener-
13 ally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
14 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which in-
15 creased costs of administration cannot be provided for by nor-
16 mal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding
17 any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social
18 Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from
19 time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
20 ment to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
21 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case
22 of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of
23 section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
24 amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and
25 efficient administration of its unemployment compensation

1 law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further,*
2 That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Depart-
3 ment of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used
4 for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
5 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
6 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
7 ment compensation systems and employment services by
8 States receiving grants herefrom.

9 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
10 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
11 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
12 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
13 apply.

14 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
15 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
16 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
17 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
18 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
19 said agencies of any States which have established by
20 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
21 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
22 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
23 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
24 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
25 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

1 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
2 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
3 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
4 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
5 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
6 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
7 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
8 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
9 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

10 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
11 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
12 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
13 \$120,000,000.

14 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeed-
15 ing fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
16 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
17 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
18 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
19 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
20 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
21 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

22 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
23 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
24 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by

1 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
2 \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
4 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the
5 current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
6 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
7 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
8 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding
9 fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder
10 shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
11 year.

12 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program:
13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry
14 out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act
15 of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
16 temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil
17 service laws, \$1,035,000.

18 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
20 expenses and not to exceed \$112,000 for the Employees'
21 Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,147,000, together with
22 not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived from the War Claims
23 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act
24 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

25 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of

1 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
2 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
3 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
4 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
5 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
6 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
7 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
8 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
9 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
10 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
11 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial
12 expenses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
13 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
14 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
15 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
16 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
17 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
18 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
19 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
20 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment,
21 and expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required
22 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
23 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
24 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50

1 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
2 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund created
3 by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

4 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
7 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
8 services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
9 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
10 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , \$5,850,000.

11 WOMEN'S BUREAU

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
13 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
14 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16) , including purchase of
15 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$348,000.

16 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
18 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
19 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
20 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
21 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
22 (41 U. S. C. 35-45) , including reimbursement to State,
23 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
24 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
25 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at

1 conferences concerned with the work of the Division,
2 \$6,162,000.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
6 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
7 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
8 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
9 for which any such appropriation is made.

10 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
11 Appropriation Act, 1956".

12 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA- 13 TION, AND WELFARE

14 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

15 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
16 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$224,000.

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
19 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
20 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act,
21 as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act
22 (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act
23 (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
24 (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not to exceed
25 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;

1 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
2 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
3 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
4 analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per
5 diem in connection with studies of new developments perti-
6 nent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$5,484,000.

7 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other
8 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
9 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
10 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
11 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
12 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
13 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
14 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
15 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
16 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
17 to remain available until expended. The total amount herein
18 appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase
19 of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses
20 of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
21 for which no service has been rendered.

22 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
24 tion and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repair-

1 ing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in
2 the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to
3 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard Univer-
4 sity" for salaries of technical and professional personnel de-
5 tailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of
6 Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power
7 furnished by such university; \$2,880,000: *Provided*, That
8 no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
9 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
10 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other
11 appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
12 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
13 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
14 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon
15 General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates ap-
16 proved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients
17 certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the
18 Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not
19 be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment;
20 but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in
21 advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at
22 the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon
23 General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him
24 by the foregoing proviso.

1 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

2 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
3 Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscella-
4 neous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized
5 by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$539,000:
6 *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter,
8 at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student at-
9 tending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary
10 education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C.
11 Code 1008).

12 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
13 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as
14 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420),
15 under the supervision of the General Services Administration,
16 including planning, architectural, and engineering services,
17 \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended, as follows:
18 For a physical education and activities building, heating
19 plant, laundry, and shop, together with alterations and in-
20 stallations in connection with such construction. For a girls'
21 dormitory, together with alterations and installations in
22 connection with such construction.

23 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

24 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
25 Howard University, including personal services and mis-

1 cellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
2 \$2,766,000.

3 Construction of buildings: For alterations, revision, ex-
4 tension, and installation of underground telephone conduit
5 for telephone distribution system, under the supervision of
6 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
7 University, including engineering services, \$122,000, to re-
8 main available until expended.

9 Construction of law building (liquidation of contract
10 authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under
11 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
12 the construction of the law building, \$457,100.

13 Construction of administration building (liquidation of
14 contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred
15 under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts
16 for the construction of the administration building,
17 \$405,500.

18 Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of con-
19 tract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred
20 under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts
21 for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$1,146,000.

22 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
24 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
25 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h),

1 section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29),
2 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30),
3 and the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31),
4 \$23,673,261: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
5 States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946
6 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed
7 \$23,498,261 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*,
8 That not more than \$900,000 of this appropriation shall be
9 available for vocational education in distributive occupations.

10 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
11 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22
12 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
13 \$2,501,500.

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
16 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
17 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
18 on the national level with other forms of adult education;
19 developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering
20 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among librar-
21 ies, interstate library coordination and the development of
22 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution,
23 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films,
24 and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of
25 educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school fur-

1 niture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign
2 and domestic systems and methods of education, and repair-
3 ing the same; \$3,050,000, of which not less than
4 \$480,000 shall be available for the Division of Voca-
5 tional Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts
6 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for
7 expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
8 performing advisory functions to the said agencies shall be
9 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
10 of this appropriation.

11 Payments to school districts: For payments to local edu-
12 cational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
13 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
14 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-244), \$65,000,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for
16 carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

17 Assistance for school construction: For an additional
18 amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local
19 educational agencies in federally affected areas, as author-
20 ized by title III of the Act of September 23, 1950, as
21 amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
22 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 291-301), including not to
23 exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services
24 rendered by other agencies, \$24,000,000, to remain available

1 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
2 shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the
3 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

4 Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on
5 Education: For carrying out the Act of July 26, 1954 (68
6 Stat. 532), including services as authorized by section 15 of
7 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

8 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

9 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to States
10 and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Re-
11 habilitation Act, as amended, \$32,500,000, of which \$30,-
12 000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section
13 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement
14 projects under section 3 of said Act; and \$1,000,000 is for
15 special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That
16 not more than \$2 of the funds made available for special
17 projects under section 4 (a) (2) of said Act shall be
18 expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the
19 grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to
21 the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the
22 basis of \$32,500,000, and this amount shall be considered
23 the sum available for allotments under such section for such
24 fiscal year.

25 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For

1 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
2 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
3 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
4 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
5 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
6 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
7 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
8 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of
9 the current fiscal year.

10 Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships,
11 \$1,800,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for
12 grants pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
13 Act, as amended, and \$800,000 shall be for carrying out
14 the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
16 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
17 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
18 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed
19 \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
20 tional films; \$1,000,000.

21 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

22 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
23 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
24 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
25 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve

1 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred
2 commissioned officers in the Regular Corps, and purchase
3 of not to exceed sixteen passenger motor vehicles, for re-
4 placement only, as follows:

5 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
6 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
7 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
8 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
9 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
10 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
11 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
12 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
13 ized by the Surgeon General; \$12,000,000.

14 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
15 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases
16 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
17 diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
18 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
19 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and
20 with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to
21 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
22 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
23 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
24 determine; \$3,500,000.

25 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314

1 (b) of the Act, \$6,000,000, of which not less than
2 \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
3 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended
4 for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and
5 case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of
6 personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and
7 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
8 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
9 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

10 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
11 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
12 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
13 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
14 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
15 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
16 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$4,400,000.

17 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not
18 otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions
19 of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
20 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health,
21 including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and
22 interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the
23 purposes of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C.
24 466-466 (j)) ; \$3,500,000.

1 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For purchase
2 and installation of additional equipment and supplies for the
3 building and facilities at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engi-
4 neering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$415,000, to remain avail-
5 able until expended.

6 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
7 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
8 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory
9 of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the in-
10 vestigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
11 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
12 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified
13 in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions
14 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
15 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
16 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
17 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
18 portable buildings, \$1,125,000.

19 Surveys and planning for hospital construction: The
20 funds appropriated under this head in The Supplemental
21 Appropriation Act, 1955, shall not remain available for
22 expenditure after December 31, 1956.

23 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
24 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
25 available until expended, \$96,000,000, of which \$75,000,000

1 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pur-
2 suant to part C, the remainder to be for payments for facil-
3 ities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic
4 or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chron-
5 ically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities,
6 and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
7 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for
8 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
9 equal to the limitations specified herein.

10 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
11 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of
12 the Act, as amended, \$1,100,000.

13 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
14 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8,
15 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322, 324,
16 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the
17 Public Health Service Act, and Executive Order 9079 of
18 February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of
19 farm products and livestock; conducting research on techni-
20 cal nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing
21 services; and purchase of firearms and ammunition;
22 \$34,026,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively
23 available for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care
24 and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*,
25 That when the Public Health Service establishes or

1 operates a health service program for any department or
2 agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in
3 advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

4 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
5 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
6 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
7 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
8 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
9 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
10 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
11 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
12 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
13 required by law of such countries; \$2,950,000.

14 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
15 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the
16 Act of August 5, 1954 (Public Law 568), including services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
19 such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
20 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); hire
21 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
22 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
23 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
24 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and
25 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$33,840,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
2 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public
3 Health Service such amounts as he may determine are
4 required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

5 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
6 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and re-
7 lated auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
8 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisi-
9 tion of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings;
10 and purchase of trailers; \$4,750,000, to remain available
11 until expended.

12 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
13 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
14 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
15 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; not
16 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists
17 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection
18 of temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic
19 and chemical substances for demonstrations and research;
20 \$5,399,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is author-
21 ized to advance to this appropriation from other appropria-
22 tions to the Public Health Service such amounts as are
23 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
24 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided*
25 *further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate

1 facilities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of
2 meals to employees and others at rates determined by him
3 to be sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and
4 the proceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation:
5 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized,
6 upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health
7 Council, to donate or release to a university, hospital, or
8 other nonprofit organization any right, title, claim, or
9 interest of the United States with respect to research and
10 related equipment and other tangible property under the
11 jurisdiction of the Service and acquired by such institutions
12 prior to December 1946 pursuant to its contract with the
13 United States through the Office of Scientific Research and
14 Development.

15 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
16 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
17 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
18 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
19 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit insti-
20 tutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer
21 by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and
22 grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of
23 title IV, part A, of the Act; \$22,328,000.

24 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for .

1 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
2 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases,
3 \$17,751,000.

4 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
5 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
6 \$17,278,000.

7 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
8 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
9 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
10 diseases and conditions, \$2,136,000.

11 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
12 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
13 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$8,740,000.

14 Microbiology activities: For expenses necessary to
15 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to microbiology,
16 including the regulation and preparation of biologic prod-
17 ucts, \$6,645,000.

18 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses neces-
19 sary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
20 neurology and blindness, \$8,861,000.

21 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the
22 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation
23 of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

24 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay

1 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and pay-
2 ments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option
3 Act of 1953, \$1,225,000.

4 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
5 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
6 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
7 elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and
8 publications related to public health; and conducting studies
9 and demonstrations in public health methods; \$2,762,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase
13 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
14 individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes,
15 prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$2,510,000.

16 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
17 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
18 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
19 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
20 of construction, \$600,000, to remain available until June
21 30, 1957: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
22 transferred to the General Services Administration.

23 Construction, maximum security building: For expenses
24 necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications for

1 a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
2 \$269,000.

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
5 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including furnishing,
6 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equipment
7 used by building guards; not more than \$84,000,000 may be
8 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
9 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required
10 shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident
11 to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individ-
12 uals who file applications for disability determinations under
13 title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

14 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
15 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
16 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
17 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
18 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
19 ization may be expended from the Federal Old-Age and
20 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

21 Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
22 ance: For construction of an office building and appurtenant
23 facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance,
24 including equipment, acquisition of land (including dona-
25 tions thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications,

1 \$3,870,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age
2 and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and to remain avail-
3 able until expended: *Provided*, That any funds derived
4 from the default of the bond for construction of access roads
5 in connection with the acquisition of such land shall be avail-
6 able for expenditure to construct such access roads.

7 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
8 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
9 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
10 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
11 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
12 X, and XIV), \$1,400,000,000, of which such amount as
13 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
14 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

15 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
16 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
17 \$1,487,500.

18 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary
19 expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended
20 (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act,
21 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including pur-
22 chase of reports and material for the publications of the
23 Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$1,640,-
24 000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-
25 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry

1 out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to
2 the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
3 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
5 construed as to prevent any patient from having the serv-
6 ices of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of
7 this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
8 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
9 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
10 of the State shall be approved.

11 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
12 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
13 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
14 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
15 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$30,000,-
16 000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to
17 section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
18 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
19 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
20 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

21 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
22 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
23 Social Security, \$173,000, together with not to exceed
24 \$130,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
25 survivors insurance trust fund.

1 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
2 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
3 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
4 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
5 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
6 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
7 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
8 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

9 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
10 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
11 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
12 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
13 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
14 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
15 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
16 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
17 which such plan was submitted for approval.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For
20 expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
21 \$1,400,000, together with not to exceed \$200,000 to be
22 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
23 trust fund.

24 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:
25 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-

tion, \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$400,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$372,500, together with not to exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$370,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes and protection of public health, \$400,000.

REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Howard University: The contract authorization heretofore granted under the head "Construction, Howard University", for the women's dormitory units is reduced in the amount of \$179,200.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-

1 tions whose publications are available to members only or
2 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

3 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as
5 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
6 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
9 and not to exceed \$90,000, of which \$45,000 shall be
10 available only to the National Institutes of Health, of such
11 funds shall be available for expenses of attendance at
12 meetings concerned with the functions or activities for
13 which such appropriations are made.

14 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
15 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
16 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
17 operation of said agencies including the salaries and
18 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
19 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which
20 have established by legislative enactment and have in
21 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
22 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensa-
23 tion of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
24 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies

1 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
2 employees.

3 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
4 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
5 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
6 the operations of the Department.

7 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
8 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956".

9 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

10 BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
13 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
14 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
15 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
16 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
17 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
19 \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
20 tion shall be available to organize or assist in organizing
21 agricultural laborers or used in connection with investi-
22 gations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bar-
23 gaining units composed of agricultural laborers as re-
24 ferred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49

1 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management
2 Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the
3 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), and including in
4 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and
5 operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
6 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at
7 least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby
8 is used for farming purposes.

9 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

14 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
15 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
16 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
17 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
18 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
19 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

21 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
24 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which
2 not less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation
3 (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of
4 referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway
5 Labor Act, as amended.

6 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
8 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
9 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
10 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board,
11 when specifically authorized by the Board; stenographic
12 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
14 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the
15 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); \$6,100,000 to
16 be derived from the railroad retirement account.

17 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND

18 CONCILIATION SERVICE

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
21 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180,
22 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
23 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
24 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor

1 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
2 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial
3 relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,124,000.

5 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
6 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
7 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
8 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), includ-
9 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
11 of Columbia, \$10,000.

12 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
13 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

14 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
15 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
16 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
17 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
18 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the ad-
19 ministration of its business in the conservancy district estab-
20 lished pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
21 \$5,000.

22 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

23 For maintenance and operation of the United States
24 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
25 nent fund, \$4,400,000, of which \$265,200 shall remain

1 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
2 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
3 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
4 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
5 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
6 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
7 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

8 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
10 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
11 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
12 United States or who is a member of an organization of
13 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
14 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
15 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
18 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
19 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
20 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
21 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
22 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
23 against the Government of the United States, or that such
24 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
25 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of

1 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,*
2 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
3 ment of the United States, or who is a member of an
4 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
5 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
6 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
7 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
8 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
9 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
10 contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
11 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
12 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,*
13 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
14 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this
16 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
17 authorized by the Congress.

18 SEC. 903. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee en-
20 gaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would
21 be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred
22 and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermit-
23 tent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided,* That for
24 purposes of this section employees shall be considered as
25 engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more

1 in personnel administration consisting of direction and admin-
2 istration of the personnel program; employment, placement,
3 and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee
4 relations and services; training; committees of expert exam-
5 iners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administra-
6 tion; and processing, recording, and reporting.

7 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor,
8 and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies
9 Appropriation Act, 1956.”

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5046

[Report No. 228]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

MARCH 18, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 22, 1955
For actions of March 21, 1955
84th-1st, No. 50

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House committee reported Interior and related agencies appropriation bill. House rejected motion to suspend rules and pass bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to dispose of LU lands. Rep. Beamer criticized proposed wheat-certificate plan.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956. The amendment would bar payment of unemployment compensation to Federal employees who voluntarily sever their employment. The bill as passed provides total appropriations of \$2,337,522,261, of which \$417,792,900 is for the Department of Labor; and \$1,907,403,361 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The total appropriation is \$94,218,314 less than the 1955 amount and is \$94,626,600 below the budget estimates. (pp. 2753-69.) Rep. Metcalf urged an increase in funds for a Federal-State cooperative mosquito research project, Milk River Valley, Mont. (p. 2767).
~~The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5085, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1956 (H. Rept. 239) (pp. 2717, 2786). See end of this Digest for a table on Forest Service items, which are included in this bill.
The bill includes the Budget estimates of \$400,000 for salt-water research and \$390,000 for the Virgin Islands Corporation. The bill provides an increase of \$1,137,000 over the current year in the soil and moisture program and certain other activities of the Bureau of Land Management. In connection with this agency the committee report states: "The Committee directs that a study be made as to the feasibility of transferring the Squaw-Butte Experimental Station to the Department of Agriculture. The work at this station parallels research activities of the Forest Service and possibly should be integrated with that program."~~

2. REORGANIZATION. Agreed to Senate amendment, with a further House amendment to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949. The bill, as amended, would continue the Act for 26 months (until June 1, 1957) instead of 3 years (as passed by the House) or 2 years (as passed by the Senate). (pp. 2719).
3. TOBACCO. Rejected a motion, 260-151 (a two-thirds majority is necessary for passage under suspension of the rules), to suspend the rules and pass with committee amendments H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (pp. 2744-53).
4. POSTAL EMPLOYEES' PAY. Rejected a motion, 120-302, to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 4644, to increase the rates of basic salary of postal employees and to eliminate certain salary inequities (pp. 2720-44). Rep. Anfuso urged a 10% increase in postal employees' salaries (p. 2718).
5. RUBBER. Rep. Patman spoke against the proposed sale of Government-owned synthetic rubber producing facilities to private industry and inserted the House Small Business Committee staff report concerning the plan for disposal of these facilities (pp. 2774-82).
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Received the Third Semiannual Report of the Small Business Administration covering operations between Aug. 1, 1954 and Jan. 31, 1955 (p. 2786).
7. MEAT IMPORTS; CHERRY IMPORTS; WEATHER CONTROL; ALASKA. Received various State Legislature memorials, etc., favoring immediate action to stop the importation of canned hams from Communist-dominated countries, urging retention of the present duty on cherry imports, prohibiting seeding of clouds or use of other methods to induce rain or snowfall until sufficient scientific data are collected to make effective regulation possible; favoring extension of rectangular surveys in Alaska and granting to the Territory the same right as has been granted other States under the Submerged Land Act of May 23, 1953 (p. 2788).
8. PUBLIC LANDS. A subcommittee voted to report to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee H. R. 2679, to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz. (p. D229).
9. FORESTRY. Rep. Sikes spoke in favor of additional funds for Forest Service activities, including cooperation with States in tree planting, forest-fire control, timber production, and forest research, and for forest roads and trails, timber resource management, etc. (pp. 2773-4).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. A subcommittee voted to report to the Public Works Committee H. R. 3878, authorizing \$15,000,000 for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, repair or restoration of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood, etc. (p. D229).
11. PERSONNEL. Rep. Lane spoke in favor of a 10% pay raise for Federal employees (pp. 2717-8).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5046

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a
6 program of promoting employment of the older worker,
7 and including services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news
9 service; and payment in advance when authorized by the
10 Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in or-
11 ganizations whose publications are available to members
12 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
13 public; \$1,527,000, of which not more than \$85,000 shall
14 be for international labor affairs.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 Office of the Solicitor, \$1,467,900.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization,
21 and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
22 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Fed-
23 eral Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C.
24 784 (c)); performance of the functions vested in the Sec-
25 retary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act,

1 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to exceed \$50,000
2 for improving the conditions of migratory labor; and
3 not less than \$130,000 for the work of the President's
4 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handi-
5 capped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949
6 (63 Stat. 409) , and provided further that no part of the ap-
7 propriation for the President's Committee shall be subject
8 to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency
9 under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase
10 of reports and of material for informational exhibits and ex-
11 penses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
12 conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
13 Standards; \$817,500.

14 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
16 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
17 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
18 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
19 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army
20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
21 amended, and section 9 of the Universal Military Training
22 and Service Act, and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as
23 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have
24 performed service in the Merchant Marine, \$346,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
3 able the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging
4 apprentice training as authorized by the Act of August 16,
5 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,150,000.

6 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 general administration of the employment service and un-
9 employment compensation programs, including temporary
10 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
11 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
12 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
14 \$4,942,500, of which \$900,000 may be for carrying into
15 effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the
16 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

17 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
18 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
19 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
20 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
21 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
22 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the
23 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503),
24 including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of
25 equipment, and the payment of rental for space made avail-

1 able to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for
2 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of em-
3 ployment office facilities and services in the District of
4 Columbia, and for expenses not otherwise provided for,
5 necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Read-
6 justment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684), \$250,-
7 000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only to the
8 extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased
9 costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law
10 or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
11 increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary
12 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gener-
13 ally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
14 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which in-
15 creased costs of administration cannot be provided for by nor-
16 mal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding
17 any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social
18 Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from
19 time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
20 ment to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
21 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case
22 of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of
23 section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
24 amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and
25 efficient administration of its unemployment compensation

1 law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*,
2 That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Depart-
3 ment of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used
4 for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
5 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
6 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
7 ment compensation systems and employment services by
8 States receiving grants herefrom.

9 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
10 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
11 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
12 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
13 apply.

14 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
15 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
16 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
17 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
18 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
19 said agencies of any States which have established by
20 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
21 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
22 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
23 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
24 of their selection by the agencies of the said States. or the
25 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

1 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
2 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
3 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
4 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
5 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
6 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
7 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
8 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
9 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

10 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
11 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
12 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
13 \$120,000,000.

14 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeed-
15 ing fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
16 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
17 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
18 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
19 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
20 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
21 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

22 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
23 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
24 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by

1 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
2 \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
4 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the
5 current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
6 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
7 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
8 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding
9 fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder
10 shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
11 year: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
12 Act shall be paid to any person who voluntarily severs his
13 or her employment with the Government of the United
14 States.

15 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program:
16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry
17 out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act
18 of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
19 temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil
20 service laws, \$1,035,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses and not to exceed \$112,000 for the Employees'
24 Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,147,000, together with
25 not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived from the War Claims

1 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act
2 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

3 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
4 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
5 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
6 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
7 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
8 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
9 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
10 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
11 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
12 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
13 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
14 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial
15 expenses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
16 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
17 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
18 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
19 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
20 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
21 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
22 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
23 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment,
24 and expenses in such cases; such amounts as may be required

1 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
2 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
3 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
4 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
5 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund created
6 by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

7 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
9 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
10 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
11 services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
12 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,850,000.

14 WOMEN'S BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
16 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
17 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of
18 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$348,000.

19 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
21 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
22 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
23 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
24 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
25 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,

1 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
2 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
3 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
4 conferences concerned with the work of the Division,
5 \$6,162,000.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
9 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
11 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
12 for which any such appropriation is made.

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
14 Appropriation Act, 1956".

15 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA- 16 TION, AND WELFARE

17 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

18 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
19 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$224,000.

20 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
22 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
23 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act,
24 as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act
25 (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act

1 (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
2 (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including purchase of not to exceed
3 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
4 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
5 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
6 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
7 analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per
8 diem in connection with studies of new developments perti-
9 nent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$5,484,000.

10 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other
11 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
12 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
13 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
14 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
15 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
16 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
17 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
18 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
19 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
20 to remain available until expended. The total amount herein
21 appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase
22 of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses
23 of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
24 for which no service has been rendered.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,880,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at

1 the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon
2 General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him
3 by the foregoing proviso.

4 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

5 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
6 Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscella-
7 neous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized
8 by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$539,000:
9 *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter,
11 at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student at-
12 tending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary
13 education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C.
14 Code 1008).

15 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
16 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as
17 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420),
18 under the supervision of the General Services Administration,
19 including planning, architectural, and engineering services,
20 \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended, as follows:
21 For a physical education and activities building, heating
22 plant, laundry, and shop, together with alterations and in-
23 stallations in connection with such construction. For a girls'
24 dormitory, together with alterations and installations in
25 connection with such construction.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,766,000.

Construction of buildings: For alterations, revision, extension, and installation of underground telephone conduit for telephone distribution system, under the supervision of General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, including engineering services, \$122,000, to remain available until expended.

Construction of law building (liquidation of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the law building, \$457,100.

Construction of administration building (liquidation of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the administration building, \$405,500.

Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$1,146,000,

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), \$23,673,261: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$23,498,261 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That not more than \$900,000 of this appropriation shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,501,500.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of

1 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution,
2 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films,
3 and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of
4 educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school fur-
5 niture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign
6 and domestic systems and methods of education, and repair-
7 ing the same; \$3,050,000, of which not less than
8 \$480,000 shall be available for the Division of Voca-
9 tional Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts
10 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for
11 expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
12 performing advisory functions to the said agencies shall be
13 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
14 of this appropriation.

15 Payments to school districts: For payments to local edu-
16 cational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
17 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
18 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-244), \$65,000,000: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for
20 carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

21 Assistance for school construction: For an additional
22 amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local
23 educational agencies in federally affected areas, as author-
24 ized by title III of the Act of September 23, 1950, as

1 amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
2 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 291-301), including not to
3 exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services
4 rendered by other agencies, \$24,000,000, to remain available
5 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
6 shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the
7 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

8 Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on
9 Education: For carrying out the Act of July 26, 1954 (68
10 Stat. 532), including services as authorized by section 15 of
11 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

12 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

13 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to States
14 and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Re-
15 habilitation Act, as amended, \$32,500,000, of which \$30,-
16 000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section
17 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement
18 projects under section 3 of said Act; and \$1,000,000 is for
19 special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That
20 not more than \$2 of the funds made available for special
21 projects under section 4 (a) (2) of said Act shall be
22 expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the
23 grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to
25 the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the

1 basis of \$32,500,000, and this amount shall be considered
2 the sum available for allotments under such section for such
3 fiscal year.

4 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
5 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
6 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
7 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
8 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
9 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
10 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
11 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
12 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of
13 the current fiscal year.

14 Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships,
15 \$1,800,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for
16 grants pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
17 Act, as amended, and \$800,000 shall be for carrying out
18 the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act.

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
20 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
21 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
22 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed
23 \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
24 tional films; \$1,000,000.

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
3 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
4 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
5 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
6 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred
7 commissioned officers in the Regular Corps, and purchase
8 of not to exceed sixteen passenger motor vehicles, for re-
9 placement only, as follows:

10 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
11 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
12 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
13 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
14 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
15 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
16 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
17 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
18 ized by the Surgeon General; \$12,000,000.

19 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
20 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases
21 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
22 diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
23 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
24 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and
25 with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to

1 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
2 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
3 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
4 determine; \$3,500,000.

5 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
6 (b) of the Act, \$6,000,000, of which not less than
7 \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
8 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended
9 for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and
10 case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of
11 personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and
12 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
13 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
14 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

15 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
16 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
17 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
18 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
19 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
20 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
21 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$4,400,000.

22 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not
23 otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions
24 of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating

1 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health,
2 including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and
3 interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the
4 purposes of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C.
5 466-466 (j)) ; \$3,500,000.

6 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For purchase
7 and installation of additional equipment and supplies for the
8 building and facilities at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engi-
9 neering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$415,000, to remain avail-
10 able until expended.

11 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
12 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
13 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory
14 of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the in-
15 vestigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
16 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
17 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified
18 in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions
19 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
20 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
21 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
22 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
23 portable buildings, \$1,125,000.

24 Surveys and planning for hospital construction: The
25 funds appropriated under this head in The Supplemental

1 Appropriation Act, 1955, shall not remain available for
2 expenditure after December 31, 1956.

3 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
4 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
5 available until expended, \$96,000,000, of which \$75,000,000
6 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pur-
7 suant to part C, the remainder to be for payments for facil-
8 ities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic
9 or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chron-
10 ically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities,
11 and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
12 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for
13 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
14 equal to the limitations specified herein.

15 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
16 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of
17 the Act, as amended, \$1,100,000.

18 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
19 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8,
20 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322, 324,
21 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the
22 Public Health Service Act, and Executive Order 9079 of
23 February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of
24 farm products and livestock; conducting research on techni-
25 cal nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing

1 services; and purchase of firearms and ammunition;
2 \$34,026,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively
3 available for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care
4 and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided,*
5 That when the Public Health Service establishes or
6 operates a health service program for any department or
7 agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in
8 advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

9 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
10 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
11 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
12 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
13 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
14 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
15 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
16 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
17 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
18 required by law of such countries; \$2,950,000.

19 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
20 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 5, 1954 (Public Law 568), including services
22 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
24 such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
25 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
2 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
3 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
4 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and
5 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$33,840,000: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
7 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public
8 Health Service such amounts as he may determine are
9 required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

10 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
11 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and re-
12 lated auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
13 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acqui-
14 sition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings;
15 and purchase of trailers; \$4,750,000, to remain available
16 until expended.

17 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
18 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
19 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
20 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; not
21 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists
22 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection
23 of temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic
24 and chemical substances for demonstrations and research;
25 \$5,399,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is author-

1 ized to advance to this appropriation from other appropria-
2 tions to the Public Health Service such amounts as are
3 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
4 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided*
5 *further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate
6 facilities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of
7 meals to employees and others at rates determined by him
8 to be sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and
9 the proceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation:
10 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized,
11 upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health
12 Council, to donate or release to a university, hospital, or
13 other nonprofit organization any right, title, claim, or
14 interest of the United States with respect to research and
15 related equipment and other tangible property under the
16 jurisdiction of the Service and acquired by such institutions
17 prior to December 1946 pursuant to its contract with the
18 United States through the Office of Scientific Research and
19 Development.

20 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
21 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
22 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
23 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
24 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit insti-
25 tutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer

1 by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and
2 grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of
3 title IV, part A, of the Act; \$22,328,000.

4 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
5 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
6 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases,
7 \$17,751,000.

8 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
9 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
10 \$17,278,000.

11 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
12 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
13 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
14 diseases and conditions, \$2,136,000.

15 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
16 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
17 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$8,740,000.

18 Microbiology activities: For expenses necessary to
19 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to microbiology,
20 including the regulation and preparation of biologic prod-
21 ucts, \$6,645,000.

22 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses neces-
23 sary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
24 neurology and blindness, \$8,861,000.

25 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the

1 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation
2 of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

3 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
4 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and pay-
5 ments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option
6 Act of 1953, \$1,225,000.

7 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
8 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
9 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
10 elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and
11 publications related to public health; and conducting studies
12 and demonstrations in public health methods; \$2,762,000.

13 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase
16 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
17 individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes,
18 prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$2,510,000.

19 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
20 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
21 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
22 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
23 of construction, \$600,000, to remain available until June
24 30, 1957: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
25 transferred to the General Services Administration.

1 Construction, maximum security building: For expenses
2 necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications for
3 a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
4 \$269,000.

5 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
7 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including furnishing,
8 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equipment
9 used by building guards; not more than \$84,000,000 may be
10 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
11 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required
12 shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident
13 to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individ-
14 uals who file applications for disability determinations under
15 title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

16 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
17 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
18 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
19 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
20 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
21 ization may be expended from the Federal Old-Age and
22 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

23 Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
24 ance: For construction of an office building and appurtenant
25 facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance,

1 including equipment, acquisition of land (including dona-
2 tions thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications,
3 \$3,870,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age
4 and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and to remain avail-
5 able until expended: *Provided*, That any funds derived
6 from the default of the bond for construction of access roads
7 in connection with the acquisition of such land shall be avail-
8 able for expenditure to construct such access roads.

9 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
10 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
11 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
12 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
13 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
14 X, and XIV), \$1,400,000,000, of which such amount as
15 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
16 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

17 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
18 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
19 \$1,487,500.

20 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary
21 expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended
22 (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act,
23 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including pur-
24 chase of reports and material for the publications of the
25 Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$1,640,-

1 000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-
2 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
3 out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to
4 the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
5 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
7 construed as to prevent any patient from having the serv-
8 ices of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of
9 this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
10 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
11 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
12 of the State shall be approved.

13 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
14 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
15 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
16 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
17 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$30,000,-
18 000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to
19 section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
20 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
21 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
22 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

23 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
24 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
25 Social security, \$173,000, together with not to exceed

1 \$130,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
2 survivors insurance trust fund.

3 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
4 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
5 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
6 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
7 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
8 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
9 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
10 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

11 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
12 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
13 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
14 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
15 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
16 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
17 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
18 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
19 which such plan was submitted for approval.

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For
22 expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
23 \$1,400,000, together with not to exceed \$200,000 to be

1 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
2 trust fund.

3 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-
5 tion, \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$400,000 to be
6 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund.

8 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: For
9 expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel,
10 \$372,500, together with not to exceed \$22,500 to be trans-
11 ferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, cer-
12 tification and inspection services", and not to exceed
13 \$370,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
14 survivors insurance trust fund.

15 Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary
16 for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j)
17 and (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative
18 Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of
19 real and personal excess property for educational purposes
20 and protection of public health, \$400,000.

21 REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

22 Howard University: The contract authorization hereto-
23 fore granted under the head "Construction, Howard Univer-

1 sity'', for the women's dormitory units is reduced in the
2 amount of \$179,200.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
6 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
7 tions whose publications are available to members only or
8 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

9 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
10 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

13 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
14 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
15 and not to exceed \$90,000, of which \$45,000 shall be
16 available only to the National Institutes of Health, of such
17 funds shall be available for expenses of attendance at
18 meetings concerned with the functions or activities for
19 which such appropriations are made.

20 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
21 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
22 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
23 operation of said agencies including the salaries and
24 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
25 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which

1 have established by legislative enactment and have in
2 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
3 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensa-
4 tion of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
5 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies
6 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
7 employees.

8 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
9 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
10 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
11 the operations of the Department.

12 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
13 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956".

14 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

15 BOARD

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
18 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
19 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
20 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
21 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
22 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
24 \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
25 tion shall be available to organize or assist in organizing

1 agricultural laborers or used in connection with investi-
2 gations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bar-
3 gaining units composed of agricultural laborers as re-
4 ferred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49
5 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management
6 Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the
7 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), and including in
8 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and
9 operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
10 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at
11 least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby
12 is used for farming purposes.

13 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

18 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
19 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
20 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
21 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
22 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
23 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
24 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

1 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
4 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
5 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which
6 not less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation
7 (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of
8 referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway
9 Labor Act, as amended.

10 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
12 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
13 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board,
15 when specifically authorized by the Board; stenographic
16 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
17 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and
18 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the
19 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; \$6,100,000 to
20 be derived from the railroad retirement account.

21 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND

22 CONCILIATION SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
24 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-

1 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–180,
2 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
3 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
4 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor
5 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
6 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial
7 relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,124,000.

9 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
10 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
11 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
12 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176–180, 182), includ-
13 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
15 of Columbia, \$10,000.

16 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
17 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

18 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
19 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
20 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
21 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
22 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the ad-
23 ministration of its business in the conservancy district estab-
24 lished pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
25 \$5,000.

1 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

2 For maintenance and operation of the United States
3 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
4 nent fund, \$4,400,000, of which \$265,200 shall remain
5 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
6 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
7 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
8 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
9 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
10 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
11 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

12 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
15 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
16 United States or who is a member of an organization of
17 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
18 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
19 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
20 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
21 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
22 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
23 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
24 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
25 the United States, is not a member of an organization of

1 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
2 against the Government of the United States, or that such
3 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
4 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
5 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,*
6 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
7 ment of the United States, or who is a member of an
8 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
9 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
10 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
11 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
12 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
13 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
14 contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
15 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
16 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,*
17 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
18 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
21 authorized by the Congress.

22 SEC. 903. No part of any appropriation contained in this
23 Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee en-
24 gaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would
25 be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred

1 and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermit-
2 tent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for
3 purposes of this section employees shall be considered as
4 engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more
5 in personnel administration consisting of direction and admin-
6 istration of the personnel program; employment, placement,
7 and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee
8 relations and services; training; committees of expert exam-
9 iners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administra-
10 tion; and processing, recording, and reporting.

11 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
12 and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies
13 Appropriation Act, 1956."

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Chipfield.
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Hinshaw.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Younger.
 Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Ford.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. KNOX changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SPRINGER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SIEMINSKI changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I am informed on the previous record vote on the postal pay bill I am not recorded. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent for the RECORD to be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 165) to express the felicitation of the House on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Hoboken, N. J.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the gentleman, who is the author of the bill, if this is not a resolution felicitating the city of Hoboken on the 100th anniversary of its incorporation, and that it carries no appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. TUMULTY. It is a very simple resolution felicitating the city of Hoboken upon its incorporation 100 years ago and carries no appropriation.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas March 28, 1955, is the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Hoboken, N. J.; and

Whereas throughout the years since its incorporation Hoboken has played an important role in the growth and development of Hudson County, the State of New York, and the Nation; and

Whereas the city of Hoboken is known throughout the United States not only because of its shipping and industrial facilities, but also because of the personal acquaintance of the thousands of servicemen who have passed through it in embarking for overseas service: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends to the city of Hoboken, N. J., its felicitations on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its incorporation and hereby expresses to that city its appreciation for the splendid services to the Nation its citizens have rendered during the last 100 years.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday next for 20 minutes, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks in the RECORD during proceedings in Committee of the Whole and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, is there going to be a vote on this bill today?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is my hope that we will be able to vote on the bill tonight. After conferring with Members on the minority side, we may not use the 2 hours of general debate. There are only 1 or 2 small amendments that I know of, and we hope to be able to pass the bill today.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If we do use the 2 hours' debate it would be a quarter to 7.

Mr. FOGARTY. No. It would be a quarter to 6, but we do not expect to use all the time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 28 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we bring to you this afternoon the annual appropriation for the Department of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. This is the fifth time I have had the privilege and honor of presenting this appropriation bill as chairman of the subcommittee. This is my ninth year as a member of the committee. I think I can honestly say that we have never had a more conscientious and hardworking group of Members of Congress on any subcommittee on appropriations than we have had this year.

On the Democratic side we have with us the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], who has served on this committee for the past 2 years; a new member, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM]; and we welcome back again the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], who previously had served on this committee for 2 years. They gave to me all the help any chairman could expect. Their attendance was 100 percent, and I am very happy to acknowledge their support and cooperation at this time.

When this committee was made up in January there were 2 or 3 vacancies on the Republican side. I must say that I was amazed to learn that the ranking Republican member of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who has the duty and obligation of naming the Republican members of all subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations had named himself on this committee. It pleases me very much as chairman of the subcommittee to know that I have him with me, one of the outstanding Members of Congress. He, along with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], have probably done more than any other two Members of Congress to work toward keeping the budget in balance. I appreciate his presence on the committee. He never missed a meeting. He is one of the hardest working members of the committee. We have back with us again the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], who had previously served on the committee. His previous experience on this committee makes him most welcome. He, too, was a very active member. Then we had a

new member of the committee from the Republican side, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND]. He also never missed a meeting and turned out to be a most valuable member of the committee. So I think I can say this afternoon that I am very fortunate in having such an outstanding group of members on this subcommittee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. In just a moment. I could not conclude this phase of my remarks without mention of the most important cog in any subcommittee on appropriations, and that is the employee who does most of the work and gets paid less than he deserves for all the work he does. We have had Mr. Robert Moyer as clerk of this committee for many years. I do not know what his salary is, but he should be getting twice as much as he is getting, and I hope the Committee on Appropriations in the House does something about these clerks. When we see the budget officers from the agencies downtown, coming before our committees, making \$12,000 a year or more, and our own clerks who work with us on these subcommittees and who know as much and work as hard or harder on these budgets, I think the time has come for reappraisal and correction. In my opinion they should be paid at least commensurately with executive personnel.

I have never been able to understand by what process of reasoning we Members of Congress have gone along in the approval of salaries for employees of the executive department greatly in excess of the salaries we pay our own committee and office staffs. It has been a source of amazement to me that we approve salaries of \$14,800 for such executive employees and yet maintain a ceiling on our own committee personnel of about \$11,600 and of our own personal staff members of less than that. And to further aggravate the situation I understand that the executive branch is now moving to increase the permissible ceiling for their employees to \$17,500 per year. It seems to me that we, in the Congress, are somewhat derelict in not coming to the front for those on whom we depend so much, and I sincerely hope that we soon take measures to correct this inequity and see to it that our committee personnel and our personal staffs are at least given equal treatment with the employees of the executive department.

I now yield to my distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the modesty of the gentleman from Rhode Island, but I think every member of the subcommittee, as well as the staff, is not only grateful but highly pleased at serving under his chairmanship, because I have served with no finer Member of Congress than the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, Mr. FOGARTY.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I think this is one of the most difficult appropriation bills to cut. It carries an appropriation this year of \$2,337,000,000. It is \$94,600,000 less than the total of the budget requests; and it is \$94,200,000 less

than was appropriated for the current fiscal year 1955. It is one of the most important appropriation bills because it deals with human beings. It affects all American citizens, not only in their health and welfare, but it gives protection to all those who work for a living in this country. An additional reason is that there is a one-line item in the bill that amounts to 60 percent of the \$2,337,000,000, the item for public assistance. This item amounts to \$1,400,000,000 which we did not cut a dime because of the statutes we are operating under. When the States approve claims for public assistance, we have no alternative but to match funds on the basis provided by the Social Security Act. As a result of the hearings, during which those in charge of the program told us this figure perhaps will fall \$50 million short of meeting these requirements, the committee had no other choice but to allow the full amount of \$1,400,000,000.

In the first part of the report you will notice we have a paragraph regarding civil defense. We had a request from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, asking for \$1,600,000 for civil defense activities. We have cut this item out entirely because the committee believes that the Civil Defense Administration should keep all their eggs in one basket and not ask every agency of the Government to request the Congress, on a piecemeal basis, to appropriate money for civil defense. We say in our report that the Civil Defense Administration should go to the appropriate subcommittee on appropriations and justify their entire budget before that committee.

We did the same thing with regard to defense mobilization activities, for which we received a request from the Department of Labor. We told them the same thing in denying all funds for defense mobilization.

We cut the Department of Labor items quite substantially. For the Secretary's Office we allowed a couple of small increases. We allowed most of the request for \$173,000 to make a study of those over 45 years old seeking employment. That is a problem that is going to continue to get bigger, and we are not doing anything about it. So the committee allowed an appropriation for the Secretary of Labor to study this problem and to make recommendations to the Congress next year.

We also allowed most of a \$40,000 request for a program to improve the skills of the American worker in this country.

For the Office of Solicitor we allowed a slight increase.

For the Bureau of Labor Standards we also allowed a slight increase.

We gave to the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights the sum of \$346,000, a reduction of \$46,000 from the request and an increase of \$46,000 above the appropriation for 1955.

For the Bureau of Apprenticeship we gave an increase of \$50,000 above the appropriation for 1955. We also told them to use this \$50,000 in the field and not here in Washington where they requested it.

We cut grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration by \$280,000. This is actually a larger cut than it seems because we raised the contingency fund to \$20 million. As you know, the contingency fund can be used only for three specific things; that is increased workloads that they could not foresee when they prepared their budget, an increase specific things; that is increased workloads because of changes in State law that may take place in the future. Even though that is some decrease in the base appropriation, they will have \$5 million more than they have this year to operate with.

Now, we show a fairly substantial deduction in the Department of Labor, but most of it occurred in two items. One was the unemployment compensation for veterans. We are providing \$120 million, but that is a \$30 million reduction which was made because the most up to date statistics we have indicate that the \$120 million will be enough to carry out this program this year. The same thing applies to the appropriation for unemployment compensation for Federal employees. This is a new law which became effective last January. We provided \$10 million in the supplemental bill for this fiscal year, 1955, and the present bill includes \$20 million. It is a reduction of \$20 million from what they asked for, but we believe, on the testimony that was presented, that this will be enough to carry them through 1956.

We show a little decrease in the Mexican farm-labor program, because that law expires the end of December this year. If it is extended, as most people think it will be, we will be back here recommending a supplemental appropriation for the last half of the fiscal year.

In the Bureau of Employees' Compensation there is an increase of \$117,000 for investigation of claims for compensation by Federal workers.

In the Bureau of Labor Statistics we allowed three increases amounting to \$500,000 in total. They asked for increases totaling \$1,495,000. The \$500,000 includes \$200,000 for improving and filling gaps in factual data on employment, hours, and earnings; \$100,000 to bring up to date the Occupational Outlook Handbook, which most of the committee were convinced was one of the best publications the Government has put out to date; and \$200,000 for information on the labor force and on the characteristics of the unemployed in selected areas.

Now, we gave the Women's Bureau every dime they asked for, \$348,000.

In the Wage and Hour Division we gave them the small increase of \$45,500 which they asked for.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the gentleman concerning the Department of Labor. Would the gentleman mind explaining in more detail the items he spoke of there for activities in the areas where we have unemployment? I be-

lieve the gentleman mentioned an item of that kind.

Mr. FOGARTY. That was just factual data that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is getting up on all of these areas where there is high unemployment.

Mr. BAILEY. No part of it was intended to alleviate the situation?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. There is nothing in the bill that would do that directly.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have a new program that was not asked for by the Bureau of the Budget. It is one that I became concerned with at the beginning of the year. I became interested in the program because of being asked to address the parents of retarded children in my State of Rhode Island last December. It was not until I had accepted that invitation to speak to the parents of these retarded children that I really knew of the tremendous problem that exists all over the country in this particular field. As the result of that talk, when we started the hearings in January, I asked many questions of the people in our Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from the Secretary on down, What are we doing for these children? All down the line I found that we were not doing much of anything for these particular children. I asked that same question of the Department of Health, and I asked it of the Department of Education, what they were doing. As the result of the answers that we received and the problem that exists in this area, the committee approved an amount, over and above the budget request, of \$750,000 to start a program of research for these children.

I do not like to refer to them as retarded children. When I was coming down on the train last January, I read a magazine article on these mentally retarded children. The article referred to the archbishop of Boston, Archbishop Cushing, and it related what a friend he has been to this group of children. The article told of the diocese of Boston building a school at Hanover, Mass., which I understand is one of the best in the country at the present time. It was at the dedication of that school almost 2 years ago, in 1953, that the archbishop referred to these children as exceptional children. That is the term that I like to use when we speak of these children—exceptional children.

What really touched me when I read that article was that, in dedicating this home almost 2 years ago, in 1953, the archbishop, busy as he is, made it as his last request that when he died he be buried among those children at Hanover. I do not know of anything that ever impressed me so much as that statement by this man, in his position in life, that it was his last request, to be buried among those white crosses at Hanover, to be buried among these exceptional children.

It seemed to me then that it was about time that we attempted to do something for these children, to find out what causes mental retardation in the children of our country.

Many of us still think of the village idiot in this regard, or perhaps of those unfortunate families, the Kalikaks and

the Jukes, in whom idiocy ran for generations. We now know, however, that only a small percentage of mental retardation—less than 10 percent—is due to genetic causes. The main causes are organic and psychological—brain damage due to prenatal and postnatal infections, or to embryonic and birth injuries; or, as we have also learned, mental retardation can be due to environmental factors occurring during the growth of the child, especially where the child is deprived of close maternal care. These are problems, in short, which any family in the United States might have to face—and too frequently does have to.

Some progress, I am glad to say, has been made against mental retardation in the past decade.

Congenital syphilis, passed from mother to child, has been virtually conquered by penicillin. Brain damage from this cause has been virtually eliminated.

Physicians no longer X-ray mothers in their third month of pregnancy, because it is then that the embryonic brain has been found most susceptible to damage.

Also in the same month, for the same reason, both physician and mother are particularly on guard against German measles.

Blood transfusions in the newborn Rh incompatible child have been found to virtually eliminate kernicterus, a disease which ordinarily leads to cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

Such progress has been encouraging. So has progress in the education and care of mentally retarded children. New knowledge of the emotional and social needs of both children and adults has made it possible in some instances to raise the intellectual levels of the mentally retarded. Such progress in prevention and treatment has only aroused the interest of our citizens—especially the parents of retarded children—for greater achievement, and created a demand for programs which will eliminate or reduce this problem.

Through lack of funds, programs of this kind are in their embryonic stage. Both the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness are almost alone in their support of research programs in this field, and only the surface has been scratched in this field and in the related field of guidance and training of the retarded child and adult. In fact, because of ignorance and shortage of trained people, we are not now applying knowledge that is already available.

But much more new knowledge is within reach. Mental retardation at birth has been definitely linked in many cases with the fate of the mother and child. Pregnancy and birth records, however, because they are incompletely kept, do not permit analysis of all the factors which might lead to brain damage and mental retardation. The time has certainly come when a study should determine what data is needed concerning the pregnant mother and newborn child, with a view to isolating those as yet unknown factors or characteristics which can lead to mental retardation.

There are many other studies which should be directed to prevention of mental retardation.

What happens to the embryo during pregnancy?

How does the brain develop?

What causes brain abnormalities?

How is the brain nourished?

And when it is adversely affected during embryonic growth, can the destructive process be reversed by administration of drugs or other substances?

Research in treatment and education of the mentally retarded must also be advanced far beyond the point now possible. Rehabilitation has not really touched the field—that is, rehabilitation to make the best use of what we have.

What are the best educational procedures for persons with low levels of intellectual capacity?

What occupational and social training may be undertaken so as to make maximum profitable use of limited abilities?

How is the mentally retarded child best cared for, and how should parents and teachers be apprised of this?

These are questions which actively disturb the parents and relatives of the mentally retarded at this very moment.

Part of the problem of mental retardation is allied to needs for manpower—for trained investigators in wide range of fields such as neuroanatomy and psychology, neurophysiology and psychiatry, neurochemistry and sociology. Medical and paramedical specialists who are competent to deal with the mentally retarded in terms of their care, education, and training are also in short supply and great demand. Training in these fields has been almost completely neglected; it has merely kept pace with our critical refusal to recognize that mental retardation is a problem at all.

Fragmentary efforts are being made to meet this problem. State and local communities and a few small voluntary health associations have allocated some funds for the care and welfare of the mentally retarded. But the financial burden of these programs—if they were fully assumed—would be exorbitant. It needs no vigorous imagination to see how difficult and prolonged must be the care and education of the mentally retarded, especially when the damage occurred at birth.

Programs of care and education can be greatly expanded, and must be through the addition of trained personnel. The magnitude of the problem is such, however, that steps must be taken to reduce and eventually eliminate it. We must look forward, then, to the success of research which can lead to better means of prevention and treatment.

A limited program of research and training related to the prevention and treatment of the mentally retarded is presently being undertaken separately and together by the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. It would be a mistake to consider that their efforts represent a full-scale attack on the problem. Yet it is just such an attack which is needed—just such an attack which, considering the facts, has been too long postponed.

It is my hope that the Congress will now make it possible to begin such a program in earnest by increasing appropriations to both these Institutes in the coming fiscal year, emphasizing research for prevention, and training for rehabilitation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I might say that both Mrs. McCormack and I were at the dedication of this school at Hanover to which the gentleman has just referred. The gentleman very properly referred to that beautiful expression the archbishop uses in referring to these children, as exceptional children. It is a splendid school. I might say that whenever the archbishop has the opportunity in his busy life—and he is an exceedingly busy man—for a few hours of relaxation, he goes down to that school. Sometimes he may have a weekend and he goes there other than some other place, because he loves to be among those children.

I should like to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and all the other members of the subcommittee on this new program. I hope the press of the country will give the action of this subcommittee the credit to which the members of it are entitled, because this is something new in our effort to alleviate human suffering and distress. This is something which has originated in the Congress, and in this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. When finally passed, the results that will flow from the action of the committee will represent something that originated in the Congress of the United States.

This is simply another monument to the leadership and the service of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], in this House, and of all the other members, in particular of this subcommittee.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

I do want to make it known that this is a unanimous report of the Subcommittee on Appropriations that is presented to the Committee today.

Taking up briefly other items in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: For the American Printing House for the Blind, we approved the small increase they asked for.

For the Food and Drug Administration, we gave them a small increase of \$384,000.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield just briefly?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BEAMER. I wanted to speak in behalf of the canning industry. We have a large number of people in that industry in our part of the country. I would like to refer to a statement made with reference to the Food and Drug Administration to the effect that the increase should be allowed to be utilized solely for activities aimed at protecting the American public, and so forth. I am quite sure that all of the food and canning industry are conscious of the

excellent work that has been done by the Pure Food and Drug Administration. It has been of great assistance to the industry, and it is hoped that this increase will provide an increase in facilities rather than a lessening of facilities. I merely wondered about the expression used in the report.

Mr. FOGARTY. The report means exactly what it says. They have today \$5,100,000 with which to operate, and the \$384,000 increase we gave them is based on the testimony they presented to us that with all the new drugs coming on the market, and the new food products, and food that is being reclaimed and reprocessed, they needed additional inspectors.

Mr. BEAMER. In other words, they will be able not only to continue but probably improve the service that they are rendering?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. BEAMER. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is this a proper time to ask if there is any contemplation of doing away with the marine hospital in Boston?

Mr. FOGARTY. I had not reached that, but I could never refrain from answering any question from my distinguished friend from Cape Cod. I do not believe any man has served with greater distinction than the gentleman from Cape Cod did when he was the Presiding Officer over general debate on this bill for the past 2 years. I know of the gentleman's interest in that hospital. We refer in our report to the fact that it was testified that there is no intention to close any marine hospital, and funds have been provided so that no marine hospital will be closed.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island very much. I think as much of him as he does of me.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. First, may I say that every citizen in this Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the chairman of this subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, for his efforts over the years in advancing and promoting all of these programs to protect and improve the health of the American people. The research undertaken as a result of his efforts and support is adding years to the life expectancy of our people, and reducing suffering in a really impressive manner.

As the gentleman knows, I am very much interested in the Food and Drug Administration. I should like to see its appropriation increased constantly over a period of years. We know that this cannot be done overnight, but I should like to see the appropriations increased each year so that they can be hiring scientists every year.

There is just one thing I would like to ask in connection with this bill. Can the gentleman tell me, Is it true that

the only way the Food and Drug Administration can now get into any of this work in exposing cheaters is if they happen to run across it by accident in connection with their other investigations? In other words, out of this modest appropriation that is given to protect the health of our people from contaminated foods, they have very little money for protecting us against fraud, because they have to use most of it to protect us against the actual danger to our lives and health. Can the gentleman tell me how this is going to affect the work of the Food and Drug Administration?

Mr. FOGARTY. I think the gentleman has almost answered the question. Over the past 3 or 4 years they have been taking personnel off the investigations of fraud and putting them on investigations of foodstuffs and drugs. The only way they will be able to get back on the fraud activities is through additional appropriations to hire additional personnel.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I hope we can each year increase that to the point where they can eventually perform all the services that are necessary.

Mr. FOGARTY. I hope so, too. I think this is one of the most important Government agencies we have at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I note a rather considerable amount of money is appropriated here for Gallaudet College. I have no doubt that it is a very fine institution, but what I want to ask the gentleman is this: What is the enrollment of this college? Is enrollment open to people from other States in the Union? What is the enrollment from other States?

Mr. FOGARTY. I will have to get the figures regarding the number of students enrolled, but every State in the Union is eligible to send students to this college. This was formerly known as the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. Now it is called Gallaudet College. It is the only college in the world operated exclusively for deaf students. Every State in the Union has the right to send students who are deaf to this college.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I believe I am quite sure that there are students from the State of Iowa, but I cannot answer definitely until I go back to my office and check on it. But up to a few years ago, all students who were there who did not come in and pay full tuition, which was somewhat rare, required the recommendation of the Congressman in order to enter the school. That is how many of us became acquainted with the outstanding work of the institution. At the present time, I believe, that has been waived, but there still is interest on the part of every Congressman in the students he has there. I know nothing more inspiring than to see these students come into the college with the inability to hear or to speak and to see them some four

or five years later with the ability to speak so that they can be understood and perhaps to hear. Thus, they acquire the ability to support themselves which, if the gentleman will permit me, is one of the outstanding things about the college.

Mr. FOGARTY. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa, we went into extensive hearings a year ago with reference to the buildings, facilities and curriculum they have at the college. It was mainly on the advice of our colleagues, on your side the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and on my side the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY], who served as members of the Board representing Congress, that we went into this extensive program in building up this college. This is a \$2 million project that we have now. It is going to cost the Government about \$8 million for the building program to make this a first-class college. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman will remember that I prefaced my statement by saying I supposed it was a very fine institution, but at the same time I noticed a very substantial appropriation in this bill, and I thought I ought to inquire about it.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think the gentleman should inquire as to such things.

Mr. GROSS. I did not know whether the enrollment was open to other States in the country or whether like a good many other things here in the District of Columbia and the surrounding territory, we pour out the money at the expense of our taxpayers and get no direct benefit from it.

Mr. FOGARTY. No, this is open to all the States of the country.

Mr. GROSS. That is all I was inquiring about.

Mr. FOGARTY. As a result of this expenditure of money, this will be a first-class college in 2 or 3 years, when we get the program completed.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I just want to say the reason the money is needed now is because for a great many years we have given them no money at all, with the result that the buildings are run down and we are having great difficulty in getting accredited status just because of the physical condition of the buildings. Now that was not an oversight on the part of the Congress—I do not want that to be misunderstood, but the gentleman will agree with me, it was because there was a question as to whether the college should stay where it is or whether it should be moved somewhere else. Now that question has been settled and this is to make up for what we probably should have done for the college a long while ago.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. CHURCH. I am sure the gentleman knows that throughout the years I have had a great interest in Howard

University. I have read the report very carefully and I find mention of a cut, I believe, of \$150,000. As I add up the figures representing the decrease in the amount not allowed for planning, I cannot quite get an accounting. Can the gentleman tell us what the cut consisted of?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is for plans and specifications.

Mrs. CHURCH. And not for any other item?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is for plans and specifications for a new building. There is considerable construction under way at the present time. We have already granted them about \$25 million for new construction, and we are waiting until they get caught up with what they have at the present time before proceeding further.

Mrs. CHURCH. May I thank the gentlemen of the subcommittee for not making any reduction in the educational feature at Howard University.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; we have not done that.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. The bill includes \$24 million in this appropriation for construction under Public Law 815. I introduced a bill on behalf of myself and a number of other Members covering 81 school districts that have been cut off under the cut-off date of entitlement under Public Law 815. There seemed to be a great deal of sympathy in committee to pass this bill. However, if it is passed, it will be a futile thing unless there are funds on hand to comply with the request. Does the gentleman know whether the \$24 million would include the funds for this or not?

Mr. FOGARTY. I think it would not. The \$24 million represents every cent that they asked for under the current law, which expires this coming year. There is no money in this bill at all for any legislation that might be passed in the future.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. In last Friday's bill there was a breakdown of that amount, \$48,000,000 and \$21,500,000. The \$21,500,000 was to pay up in old districts where the entitlements had not been completed.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thought the \$21,500,000 was the unobligated balance that they had from the old program. Then this \$24 million, which would bring the total up to \$94 million, is the end of the school construction program as far as this current legislation is concerned.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I want to congratulate the gentleman and the committee for the wonderful job they have done in this case.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. There is one item of \$200,000 for cooperative research education. The bill does not include any part of that request. Will the gentleman explain that?

Mr. FOGARTY. I was coming to that.

For vocational education, we have allowed the same amount they had this year, which included the \$5 million that was added a year ago. In "Endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," you will see we gave that full amount.

The next item is "Salaries and expenses" for the Department of Education. You will remember that last year we passed 3 bills, 1 for the White House Conference on Education; another for cooperative research on education, and the other 1 set up the National Advisory Committee on Education. The only way we could get one of them through the House was by deleting the authorization for an appropriation from the bill. The House turned down the request for appropriations in the first supplemental bill for 1955, but they were added in the other body. We on the committee believe that the Department of Education could have handled these functions, if they were given additional money with which to do it. So this year we said to the Department of Education: "We will give you \$100,000 more, which you are asking for salaries and expenses, and we will give you another \$50,000, but we think you ought to carry out the Federal Government's functions with regard to education, including what was to be assigned to the National Advisory Committee on Education, which is not in the Department of Education but in the Secretary's office. And, by the way, the head of the Department of Education, the commissioner of education, is a non-voting member of the National Advisory Committee. He does not even have a vote on that committee.

Then we disallowed the request for "Cooperative research," because we thought they should be able to carry on those activities in the Department of Education.

We believe it is about time that the Department of Education became a real department or none at all, one that the educational authorities throughout the country would be proud of; and they do not have the personnel to carry on those activities at this time.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCONNELL. In connection with the cooperative research program, if I remember correctly that bill passed by a rather overwhelming vote in the House.

There was no necessity for dropping out any request for funds in connection with the cooperative research program. It was generally felt that the reason it was advocated was in order to save money in research matters that would deal with educational problems. It was following the general program where they farm out many matters of research.

Now I am wondering when you cut out the program for cooperative research in education and put it into the Department of Education under, I imagine, the Commissioner of Education, if you preclude his farming out research projects?

Because to me that is the key of the whole thing.

Mr. FOGARTY. No. We asked him to handle this program and then come in and justify the request in his annual budget in the Department of Education where we believe this work should be done.

Mr. McCONNELL. It would be done under their direction but it might be farmed out.

Mr. FOGARTY. That would be up to them if they appear and justify it before our committee.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to commend my very good and able friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] on a very fine statement. Previously in his remarks he discussed the situation relative to people securing employment after reaching the age 45. I did not hear the amount that the committee recommended or appropriated.

Mr. FOGARTY. Approximately \$170,000 in the Secretary's office.

Mr. GAVIN. And a staff will be appointed to study that problem.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. What does the committee authorize in the way of money to help private hospitals, foundations, and so forth?

Mr. FOGARTY. I will get to that in just a minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to express my deep appreciation of the gentleman's admiration of our Bishop Cushing and his interest in children. This interest in exceptional children is just one of the wholehearted generous things the noble and great-hearted bishop has done in Massachusetts. He is tireless in his activities to help all who need help. He never spares himself.

Mr. FOGARTY. In the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation we include \$32,000,000 for State grants. This will allow \$30 million for the basic program, plus \$2,500,000 for the new features added last year.

In training and traineeships we include \$1,800,000, an increase of \$900,000 above the appropriation for 1955. That increase is made because the appropriation for the current fiscal year came too late to be used for the first semester of the 1954-1955 school year for salaries and expenses the committee made a reduction of something over \$200,000 from the budget request, but still an increase of \$165,000 over the current year's appropriation. The first item under Public Health Service is the appropriation for the control of venereal disease, because there are still some States where it is not under control and there are indications that the appropriation has been reduced to an extent not warranted by the circumstances, the committee is recommending a small increase for the next fiscal year.

For control of tuberculosis the bill appropriates the amount requested, the same as that carried for the current fiscal year, \$6 million.

For control of communicable diseases the committee approved an increase of \$100,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955, \$4,400,000. One thing that the committee feels should be given special attention is the rabies problem, which is becoming increasingly important in many areas of the country, and we have earmarked \$50,000 for that.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, who has taken such an interest in this matter.

Mr. LANHAM. I wanted to make it clear that this \$50,000 is in addition to the \$90,000 that is being expended at this time on this program.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes; that is correct. The \$50,000 is in addition to what they are now spending for this activity.

Mr. LANHAM. Which will make a minimum of \$140,000 for 1956.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

For sanitary engineering activities the committee cut about \$300,000 from the request but allowed over \$700,000 more than they had this year for these activities. We allowed them this increase for research dealing with air pollution and water pollution control, and the basic laboratory facilities and activities related thereto.

In the hospital construction program we allow in this bill \$96 million, which is a reduction of \$29 million from the request. Under the old Hill-Burton Act we have been appropriating about \$75 million. This year the budget asked for \$65 million. We raised that from 65 to 75 million dollars and cut down the request under the new program to \$21 million for these diagnostic centers, nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals, and rehabilitation centers because that has been slow in getting started. The \$21 million would give them exactly what they have this year with which to operate.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. How does the item for hospital construction compare with last year?

Mr. FOGARTY. Under the old Hill-Burton Act we are keeping it at \$75 million, the same as we did for 1955. We raised the budget request from 65 to 75 million dollars in this bill.

We made a reduction of \$300,000 from the request in connection with salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.

The Foreign Quarantine Service asked for an increase of \$100,000. We gave them half—\$50,000.

Now, we have two new activities. For Indian health activities the bill includes \$33,840,000. We gave them every cent they asked for and a little more. Because of the interest of my distinguished friend from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], and the study he made, we al-

lowed them the request and an additional \$250,000 to make a complete and comprehensive survey of the needs for health facilities for the Indians. We were of the unanimous opinion that if the Public Health Service is going to be asked to take care of these Indians, we ought to give them enough to do it with.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. I would like to commend the gentleman and the members of his committee for the work they have done for the care of Indians in Alaska. I would like to ask the chairman if my assumption is correct that the committee desires all hospital facilities in Alaska to be utilized to the utmost before patients are sent from there to other places? I have in mind the situation at Seward and at Anchorage, Alaska. I would very much appreciate it if the chairman would explain the committee thinking on that point.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman wants an expert opinion, I would have to refer to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, the answer to that is yes, definitely. Last year there was \$1,180,000 appropriated in a supplemental bill for the care of patients in the State of Washington. They made an appropriation request also for patients to be cared for in hospitals in Alaska. For some reason the budget cut that out.

This year we are assured by the Department that they have requested sufficient funds of the committee to take care of all beds available in Alaska and also the necessary beds available in Washington, and the committee has approved their request.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island and the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FOGARTY. I have some more extensive remarks about the National Institutes of Health that I will make a little later, but at this time I will only say that we gave them the amount they asked for this year. It is spelled out on page 13 of the report. They asked for \$89,138,000 and we gave them \$89,138,000.

There are a few internal changes in this program. For mentally retarded children we added \$250,000 to the Mental Health Institute and \$500,000 for neurology and blindness activities. We also gave an additional \$250,000 for 26 more beds in our new clinical center in Bethesda, Md., to permit them to take in more patients. They have a backlog of over 300 applicants for admittance into this particular institute and because of the fine work and accomplishments they have made over the past year or two, the committee gave them an additional \$250,000 to expand their activities.

The development of the programs of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness has been a matter of special interest to me. This Institute was created during the 81st Con-

gress, at which time I was chairman of the subcommittee which considered its appropriation. The Institute had been authorized under Public Law 690 in 1950 but was not allocated operating funds until fiscal year 1951.

Prior to that time, through the interest and efforts of the voluntary health agencies in the field, some progress had been made against the neurological and sensory disorders. We learned that they affected some 20 million people in the United States, half of whom are gravely disabled. We heard that many of these victims are rejected by society, for those crippled by such disorders as multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy and epilepsy, or blinded by glaucoma and cataract, either are stigmatized by their ailments or make others retreat from them because of our inability to be of assistance.

These disabilities with but very few exceptions are incurable. It is perhaps just as disturbing to know that such treatment and care as might ameliorate their suffering is rarely available. We have learned that there are only about 250 qualified neurologists in the United States. Some States have none at all.

The voluntary health agencies have done much to bring both aid and welfare to the unfortunate victims of these diseases, but the excessive financial burden has made it impossible to aid all of them. It was and is, therefore, a major difficulty for such agencies also to support adequately such research and training as might eventually lead to the prevention or cure of many of the neurological and sensory disorders.

In past testimony on behalf of the Neurology Institute, it has been said that patients with these disorders are the "forgotten men." Rejected by society, spoken of only within the family circle, virtually neglected by medicine and science, bereft of compassion during their slow, disabled progress toward death, we can only agree that this phrase is truly appropriate.

In 1950 I was convinced that the plight of these "forgotten men" warranted action—and further, that it warranted such immediate and extensive action as only the Congress could stimulate. It was apparent, too, that a broad program to attack these problems should be centered at the National Institutes of Health. I then proposed, with the hearty concurrence of the subcommittee, that a significant program be established immediately, stressing training, research in non-Federal institutions, and direct research at Bethesda. The Congress approved appropriations for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness totaling \$1,250,000 in 1952, \$1,972,000 in 1953, \$4,500,000 in 1954, and \$7,600,500 in 1955.

Within a year after the first funds were made available to this program, it was already evident that a national force had been established. Sound programs were already underway in research grants, research fellowships, clinical traineeships, and at Bethesda, the nucleus of an outstanding group of scientists had been formed.

Now, a little more than 3 years later, this early promise has come to fruition, and the Institute has begun to stand

firmly on a record of research and training productivity of which the Congress may well be proud.

At Bethesda, the basic chemical abnormalities responsible for epileptic seizures has finally been brought to light by Institute scientists. Based on this discovery, a treatment with two substances, glutamine and asparagine, promises to bring greater control over this dread disease. Again, drugs for the medical control of a major eye disorder, granulomatous uveitis, have been developed, thereby saving some 2,500 persons each year from probable loss of vision.

Through grant support of research at non-Federal institutions, the leading cause of blindness in children, retrolental fibroplasia, has now become largely preventable; a major cause of cerebral palsy, kernicterus, has been virtually eliminated, and I have learned from a recent report that incidental to the study of nerve muscle disorders, a potential antidote for war nerve gases is in the process of development, so that we may now hope for neutralization of that horrible weapon of war.

The training programs of the Neurology Institute have also been effective in helping meet the needs of the victims of the neurological and sensory disorders. Some 92 physicians and paramedical personnel have received specialized training in neurology, ophthalmology and rehabilitation, as a result of the clinical traineeship program. Last year and this year, the Congress made available a total of \$1½ million for aid to medical schools to initiate or expand their training in neurology and ophthalmology. As a result, there are now another 74 residents in neurology and 16 in ophthalmology who are already or will be treating patients and who are or will be conducting research. Twenty-eight teachers in the clinical or basic neurological sciences have emerged from this program, as have 14 in the ophthalmological sciences.

I am glad to say that the Institute's relations with the voluntary health associations in its fields are very effective. The study of retrolental fibroplasia was conducted in cooperation with two such agencies; two other agencies are cooperating in the national cerebral palsy study which is being spearheaded by the Institute; and many other projects have been conducted through mutual assistance and cooperation. The Institute in truth has become a focal point for the attack on the neurological and sensory disorders.

This history of success would suggest that all the Institute's needs and thereby the Nation's are being fully met. This is not so, and as our subcommittee found, as might be expected in a new program, there were still several serious deficiencies in support of the Neurological Institute program. One of these deficiencies was that there were not enough clinical facilities available to the Institute. It had been originally planned that the Institute should have 52 beds in the Clinical Center. In the past year, they have had to borrow 13 beds from the other Institutes. And their absolute need is for 78 beds. This means that if we are to

encourage the Institute to achieve maximum effectiveness, we should provide additional funds in the amount of \$280,000 to permit activation of an additional Institute nursing unit in the Clinical Center.

One reason for the increased need for research beds lies in the fact that the many diseases under investigation demand specialized bed facilities. Another reason is the need for beds in connection with research on blindness—a program which is just getting into high gear. Dr. Ludwig von Sallmann, one of the three leading eye researchers in the country, will be joining the Institute, and activation of the eye-research program as originally planned and supported by Congress will then become possible. Dr. Von Sallmann's work in glaucoma is of particular promise; and he hopes as well to activate studies on cataract and corneal opacity on a larger scale than has hitherto been possible. These disorders of the eye are responsible for more than 50 percent of blindness in the United States but at present receive little clinical research attention.

The 52 beds now available to the Institute cannot possibly absorb new research without terminating present research of promise. Moreover, eye research, as other research, demands certain specialized procedures in medical care requiring separation of its research patients from neurological patients; and the eye research program, therefore, requires a specialized nursing unit of 26 beds.

It should be noted that the two standard nursing units of 26 beds each now available to the Institute are also specialized; one unit receives medical patients, chiefly those with muscular dystrophy, myasthenia gravis, and epilepsy; the other receives surgical patients, chiefly those with cerebral palsy, brain tumors, and those epileptics for whom surgical intervention has proved necessary. This division is not arbitrary; it is essential for proper medical care and research determinations; it facilitates research control; it guarantees that each area as a whole will be geared to the special needs and welfare of the patient. Similarly, therefore, eye research and eye research patients will require a distinct separate research-nursing unit for the optimum benefit of the patient and for maximum research productivity.

I do not want to conclude this discussion of the program of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness without referring to its role in the study of mental retardation. The National Institute of Mental Health is also interested in this problem. There is, of course, necessarily, a very close correlation between these two Institutes.

It is for all of these reasons, which add up to the need for rounding out a research program of great merit, that I propose modest increases for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Although we gave \$1 million above the requests for the two Institutes, we took off \$1 million out of operating expenses, which was for grants to States for water pollution and air pollution control, because we thought there might be some duplication with the work of the Sanitary

Engineering Center at Cincinnati, Ohio, for which a considerable increase was allowed for research in air pollution and water pollution.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. On page 14, second paragraph, under "Operating expenses," there is an increase of \$625,000 for grants for studies in the field of nurse utilization in preparation of nursing personnel. Nothing could be more helpful at the moment, Mr. Chairman, and I am not criticizing it, but I am wondering how these research grants are going to be set up. Who will do the research work? Who will do the evaluation? And, what will the end result be? Will it assist in the use of nursing personnel, or will it just be a study that is static?

Mr. FOGARTY. From what they told us, it comes under the purview of the Public Health Act itself as far as the authority is concerned, but the National Institutes of Health will make these grants to various medical schools throughout the country as they are making grants for cancer, heart, and other research. They will be handled in practically the same way as other grants are under the National Institutes of Health. I am sure it will not remain static.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. The diffusion of what they learn is one of the very important things, but I have not found anything that would indicate they will do that. I am hoping that my bill, setting up a commission for nursing, H. R. 171, will carry on, perhaps, from that point.

Mr. FOGARTY. I would think this would be a very good basis for legislation such as the gentleman has recommended to the Congress.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I wonder if the gentleman could tell me if the historic appropriation that we have had for members of our merchant marine, our sick and disabled seamen, is included in this legislation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes; under the item "Hospitals and medical care," and we are giving them nearly everything they asked for.

Mr. PELLY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. There is very little change from the 1955 appropriation base in the remaining item in the bill, so unless Members have questions. I will not go into further detail concern them.

So, Mr. Chairman, all in all, we have an excellent bill to present to you. It is one in which no important activity is being hurt, and we have cut in every place where we knew a cut could be had. On the other hand, we have granted increases and even gone above the budget where we felt important and worthwhile progress could be made for the benefit of the American people.

I wish that every Member of Congress could have heard the testimony on medi-

cal research which was presented before our Appropriations Subcommittee in February and released in a public document March 16. The occasion was a review of the 1956 budget proposals for the National Institutes of Health. As the hearings progressed, I was filled with pride at the record of accomplishment which was brought before us. Today, I want to share some of my feeling with you.

The people of Rhode Island's Second District have asked me to represent them in Congress for the last 14 years. During most of this time, I have chosen to serve on the subcommittee concerned with funds for labor, health, education, and welfare activities of the Federal Government. This is no mere accident of seniority and succession. I feel that many matters of the most vital and personal significance to the American people are brought before this committee. It has been a privilege for me to observe and participate in the evolution of the various programs in the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

One of these programs in which I have had a continuing interest is that of the National Institutes of Health, located in Bethesda, Md. As part of the Public Health Service, it has a long and distinguished record of service. Its research activities began in the 1880's. From the turn of the century until the present time, its scientists have made great contributions to the control and eradication of such diseases as diphtheria, smallpox, plague, cholera, typhoid, typhus, pellagra, and the other diseases which were a constant menace a few short years ago, but are rarely heard of today.

Just before, during, and immediately after World War II, it became abundantly clear that medical research in this country had to face up to a whole new set of problems. If these problems were to be met, our medical-research efforts would have to be reorganized, redirected, and strengthened by more adequate support from all sources, both private and public.

The population of the United States was growing rapidly. At the same time, the average life span was increasing. A child born in 1950 could look forward to almost 70 years of life, in contrast to the child born in 1900, whose life expectancy was less than 50 years. These population changes had the net effect of causing more people to live to middle and old age. It was this fact, resulting from the increasing control of the communicable diseases, that caused a need for a shift in medical-research emphasis. It became important to focus primarily on the diseases which cause premature death and long-term disability—diseases such as heart disease, cancer, mental illness, arthritis, and so on. This meant fundamental changes in the method and content of medical research itself, for these were challenging, complex diseases about which little was known.

There was another important factor at work during this period of transition. The United States had been dependent largely upon European research for much basic scientific data. We were cut

off from that source of supply by 1940—and it has never been resumed. Yet research against chronic illness could not hope for success unless there was a continuing flow of basic data to provide the essential underpinning for progress. Thus, one of the challenges of the times was to establish and sustain a diversified and productive national research effort in the basic sciences, and at the same time provide assurance that each promising lead from the basic science laboratories would be quickly exploited if it promised to yield something of value in the prevention and control of disease.

Still another factor helped reshape our medical research structure at this time. Our victory in World War II was in part a demonstration of a great national capacity for productive research. All sorts of problems yielded to concentrated research effort under the impetus of the struggle for the survival of freedom—problems ranging from the mysteries of the atom to improved psychiatric treatment for warborn psychoses. In fact our success in the Far East was made possible largely by our conquest of malaria and the dysenteries. When the war was over, it seemed imperative that the research effort should continue, and the American people confidently expected that a part of that effort would be centered on the problems of health and disease.

The interplay among these and other forces resulted in policy decisions that materially affected the National Institutes of Health. One was that it was appropriate for the Federal Government to continue to support medical research and research training through grants and awards. The National Institutes of Health took over a group of grants from the abolished Office of Scientific Research and Development, and we saw the beginning of a research-grants program which has grown and prospered through the years, until now it supports more than one-quarter of all medical research conducted in the Nation's medical schools and universities.

Another policy decision was that the National Institutes of Health should gradually strengthen and redirect its own research activities at Bethesda, in order to be a fully effective complement to the private medical research effort. The years have seen the establishment of new Institutes—the National Heart Institute in 1948, the National Institute of Mental Health in 1949, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in 1950—until today, the seven Institutes cover the full range of diseases which plague mankind.

A third policy decision was that the National Institutes of Health required extensive clinical research facilities to round out its research program. The beautiful new Clinical Center was authorized in 1947, started in 1949, and has just been completed. This center, with its functional design, has beds for 500 study patients and 1,000 rooms for clinical and laboratory investigation, providing the National Institutes of Health with medical research resources that are second to none in the world.

It was apparent then, as it is today, that research progress is dependent upon a continuing supply of trained scientific manpower, modern research facilities in which to work, and adequate funds for the support of research projects. All of these requirements have been met, in part, by a responsive Congress—the first by expended fellowship, training-grant, and teaching-grant programs; the second by a program of research-construction grants for heart and cancer facilities—terminated, unfortunately, by the Korean war—as well as by the new facilities on the ground of the National Institutes of Health; and the third need, support of research projects, has been increased each year since the program expansion began in 1946.

I have watched the growth of the National Institutes of Health very closely during this period of transition. In the decade since the war, it has changed almost beyond recognition—in size, and in outward appearance. But the fundamental motivation remains the same—the organized, thoughtful search by well-trained and dedicated men for new knowledge which will be useful in the conquest of disease.

The National Institutes of Health, as a public institution, could not have reached its present state of development if it had not been for the strong bipartisan support of Congress. It represents a capital investment of more than \$80 million. Its annual appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$81 million—of which more than \$50 million is allocated to research grants, research training, and related programs for the support of research in medical schools, universities, and other private-research institutions. An investment of this magnitude is an act of great faith by the Congress both in the ultimate return from investment in medical research and in the effectiveness and productivity of the National Institutes of Health itself.

As chairman of the subcommittee directly concerned with these appropriations, I am pleased to be able to report to you that there is ample evidence that our faith and confidence has been well founded.

I can recall clearly the hearings on some of these appropriations during the years immediately after the war. Productive research was continuing in the National Institutes of Health laboratories. But most of the testimony centered around the nature of the research problems, their size and importance—in both human and economic terms—and the steps that would have to be taken in order to launch a major research attack. This was a necessary note to strike during a period of transition.

Last year, and even more dramatically this year, however, there was a new note in the hearings: a note of solid progress, demonstrating specific advances and leaving us with the conviction that the National Institutes of Health has come through its period of transition with flying colors and is now come of age.

It is of course difficult to attempt any specific correlation between medical research progress and dollars saved in the national economy, although we know

such correlation exists. Isolated facts point up the way it works. Mental illness costs the Nation more than a billion tax dollars a year for institutional care alone. Half of the mentally ill who are hospitalized suffer from schizophrenia. Improvements in the prevention or treatment of schizophrenia, then, would obviously have great meaning to the American taxpayer.

Or consider the more than 4½ million Americans with high blood pressure, a disease which causes a progressively increasing amount of disability after middle age. If there were a way to control this disease, it would return rich dividends.

Even the common cold, that much-ridiculed “minor” disease which afflicts the average person several times a year, is estimated to cost the Nation several billion dollars a year in absenteeism and lost productivity.

Facts such as these indicate that the stakes are high in economic terms. Even more important are the stakes in terms of human happiness and well-being. A fundamental principle under our system of government is that the individual citizen has a right to life and the pursuit of happiness. The Government has an obligation to help the individual achieve these goals, in part by making it possible for him to achieve better health.

Tangible evidence that our Government is meeting this obligation is found in some of the current reports of progress in research conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health. I would like to cite several examples. My purpose in doing so is to convey to you the sense of movement which we felt so strongly in our committee hearings and which is reflected in the committee report on these appropriations.

One report from the National Cancer Institute is that there is now available a diagnostic technique which, if applied broadly in medical and public health practice, can virtually conquer cancer of the cervix in women. This is the second most common form of cancer from which women suffer.

We were informed of the results of a group of grantees supported by the Neurology Institute. They undertook to establish the cause of a form of blindness called retrolental fibroplasia, which is common among premature infants. They found that administration of too much oxygen during the first days of life was responsible. With this knowledge, it is possible to prevent this disease, which has already claimed more than 8,000 victims doomed to total blindness from birth.

Another form of blindness, called uveitis, has caused nearly 30,000 people in this country to be totally blind and another 150,000 blind in 1 eye or visually handicapped. In National Institute of Health laboratories, it was established that one form of this disease was caused by an organism called toxoplasma, and that the disease responded to treatment with a combination of medicinals, one of which was developed at National Institute of Health.

The Arthritis Institute has recently announced work with a pair of new drugs

which promise to be four times as effective as cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The Heart Institute reports new drugs which are highly effective in lowering blood pressure, and the Cancer Institute reports drugs which, while they are not cures, can add 1 to 5 years to the lives of children afflicted with leukemia.

The Microbiological Institute reports very hopeful progress toward finding effective vaccines against the common cold and other minor upper respiratory infections. The hope stems from the successful isolation of a whole series of hitherto unknown viruses, called the APC viruses, which are associated with the development of striking epidemic illness.

Research on epilepsy by the Neurology Institute offers some very promising leads having to do with chemical deficiencies of the epileptic tissue which may possibly be corrected by adding chemicals to the blood.

The Microbiological Institute has made significant progress in developing and testing effective vaccines against influenza.

The Cancer Institute has demonstrated the usefulness of the female sex hormones in treatment for cancer of the breast, cervix, and the prostate gland.

Items of progress such as these and many others recorded in the hearings are I think the kind of return Congress was hoping for when it supported the development of the National Institutes of Health during the decade just past.

It would be short-sighted indeed to base one's judgment solely on reports to and testimony before a committee of Congress.

The committee has also received a great deal of clarifying testimony and wise counsel from distinguished scientists and interested laymen who have journeyed to Washington at their own expense to comment on the health needs of the Nation.

In addition, members of the committee have visited the National Institutes of Health to see first hand the work that is going on in the laboratories, the research facilities, and the caliber of the professional staff.

Through the years, we have been impressed, too, by the demonstrated ability of the National Institutes of Health to administer a complex and extensive program in support of research and research training—a program which reaches into the heart of virtually every medical research institution in this country—without interference, without Federal domination or control, but with the kind of relations which assure that the program meets the needs of the Nation as a whole. I have met personally with a number of medical school deans, administrators, teachers, and research workers; and I am assured that the mechanisms for administration and review of these grant and award programs, and the policies which they reflect, are broadly endorsed throughout the country.

Gentlemen, the total medical research expenditure in this Nation today is under \$200 million a year. This includes sup-

port of research from all sources—philanthropy, endowment, industry, and government. It represents only 5 percent of all research and development of all kinds. I do not propose to make comparisons between medical research and other necessary research, such as that in atomic energy, or in agriculture. I do believe, however, that the \$200 million total is small in view of the importance of the problems of disease and the potential gain from attacking disease through medical research.

The annual appropriations to the National Institutes of Health represent an important segment of the total national expenditure for such research. We have in large measure helped to create a program which is essential to continuing progress against disease. It is today an alert, flexible, dynamic program. It is up to us, and to those who may succeed us, to make sure that the program measures up through periodic review. I propose, as a part of my duties, to continue to conduct such reviews, paying particular attention to the broad areas of research interest and seeking to pinpoint research needs wherever they may occur. At the same time, I propose to make sure that the National Institutes of Health do not suffer through thoughtless and short-sighted decisions which might put its productivity in jeopardy.

The committee has a continuing interest in seeing that research work within the expanded PHS facilities, such as the Clinical Center, is not impeded from attracting and holding scientific personnel of superior quality by an inadequate salary structure.

In 1948 the Congress provided the PHS with 30 supergrade positions in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 salary range. These were reserved for employment of specially qualified scientific and professional personnel in research and development activities. This has proved to be far-sighted and successful legislation and has enabled the Service to attract a number of outstanding physicians and scientists interested in research.

Testimony before this committee indicates that except for a few scarce specialties, such as ophthalmology, radiology, and psychiatry, the Service has been able to attract most of the top program leaders it needs to plan high quality research. The presence of outstanding research leaders in turn has made it possible to attract a promising staff of young investigators at current entrance salary levels.

However, the committee was given the impression that slow promotions through the middle scientific grades and possibly lack of salary incentives at the top grades are making it difficult to hold an adequate number of the most promising investigators as they develop and demonstrate their research abilities. There may be other reasons.

I think that the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should undertake an immediate study to develop full information on the extent of the problem of retaining competent professional manpower in research laboratories of the PHS. I feel that we should have the Secretary's ad-

vice on or before July 1, 1955, on specific measures which are being, or can be, taken to correct the problem either by executive or legislative action.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman advise us whether there will be a rollcall vote tonight?

Mr. FOGARTY. As far as I am concerned, there will be no rollcall vote. I expect the bill to pass without amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] yield to me?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman advise me whether there will be a roll call vote tonight?

Mr. TABER. I have not any idea. It depends on whether somebody asks for one. If somebody does, there is no way to stop him from getting it. I cannot stop him.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman has some idea whether he will himself ask for a roll call vote or not.

Mr. TABER. At the present time I have no expectation of asking for one.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield to me for a moment, we have no desire on this side of the aisle to ask for any roll call vote this evening, although we expect the bill to pass in a reasonably short time.

Mr. TABER. If someone should offer an amendment which I thought was not desirable and it was adopted, I might be left no alternative than to ask for a roll call vote.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then about the only thing for me to do is to stay here and make a point of no quorum tonight, and then have it go over until tomorrow.

Mr. TABER. I think, Mr. Chairman, we might just as well go along.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. All right; I will stay here.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND].

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I doubt very much that I shall use even the 10 minutes allotted to me, because the chairman of the subcommittee has made a very thorough and extensive presentation of the details of the bill and has yielded very generously, so that most of the Members are quite well informed about it.

I must say to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] however, that we on the minority side feel just as affectionately toward him as he has so kindly expressed himself toward us. I have had the privilege of serving in the House with the gentleman for many years past, but not before have had the intimate relationship in committee work. He has been an excellent chairman at all times, very fair and courteous, and it is our pleasure on this side to reciprocate the nice things that he was so

gracious enough to say about us.

We on the subcommittee have the privilege of having, as the gentleman from Rhode Island has already indicated, our ranking minority member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and also the benefit of the presence and advice of the gentleman from Missouri, so that our committee is unusually fortunate in having those experienced Members to help the rest of us.

The only thing I want to emphasize is, as the chairman has already indicated, that this bill has been cut by almost in excess of \$94 million, but I want to say that the cuts have not in any degree been arbitrary cuts. For example, we have not hesitated on 2 or 3 occasions to exceed the amount that the Bureau of the Budget allowed where we thought that was necessary and proper.

If the members of the Committee of the Whole will refer, for example, to the report on page 19 they will see that we were very careful in restoring some cuts made by the Bureau of the Budget to the United States Soldiers' Home.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRIEST. I wanted to ask one question about a section of the report on page 7 relating to the Food and Drug Administration. The language is:

It is the desire of the committee that the increase allowed be utilized solely for activities aimed at protecting the American public from products that are filthy or endanger health, and for better enforcement of the oleomargarine laws.

The question I have in mind is this. In the opinion of the subcommittee that language does not in any sense restrict the Food and Drug Administration from carrying out the program it now has, by specifically mentioning foods that are filthy or endanger health?

Mr. HAND. It would not, in my opinion, be so restrictive, nor in my judgment would it in the opinion of the subcommittee.

Mr. PRIEST. I have had some inquiries made to me in that regard and I am trying to clear the matter up for the record. What I have in mind, for example, is not a pleasant subject, but, for instance, if horsemeat were sold for hamburgers to be used for human consumption, that would not be filthy and perhaps not dangerous, and yet the practice of investigating such activities the Food and Drug Administration should be permitted to continue.

Mr. HAND. No doubt they will, and there were other activities that were a little beyond what we thought was the legislative intent, where we intended to restrain.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the gentleman for that clarification.

Mr. HAND. The only thing I want to say particularly about the bill, because it is impossible, of course, to cover the entire bill, is to indicate that in the treatment of appropriations requested by the National Institutes of Health in every instance the committee has given

these institutes the entire amount of their budget requirements.

On page 13 of the report it is indicated that the National Cancer Institute, mental health activities, National Heart Institute, dental health activities, arthritis and metabolic disease activities, microbiology activities, and neurology and blindness activities have all been given, with 1 or 2 exceptions, a good deal more than they had in the last fiscal year, and all without any exception, have been given the entire amount of the budget request.

The subcommittee I think is in complete agreement that while we cannot vouchsafe for the perfection of the administration or for the perfection of the work they are doing, the National Institutes of Health are doing a dramatic job, a very important job, and a job which will continue to increase in importance as time goes on. These institutes, it will be remembered, are quite young, but already they have done some excellent work.

I doubt very much if I have time to make a full quotation, but for the benefit of the Committee of the Whole I should like to call attention to one instance of their dramatic work, appearing on page 712. They have developed a substance called glutamine. Another substance recently developed, but not quite so well tested, is called asparagine. There is one case that is indicated in the testimony on that page. A 2-year-old infant had had 400 to 500 seizures a day of epileptic attacks. After the administration of asparagine, after everything else had failed, the record reads as follows:

He treated her with asparagine and in about 10 days the seizures were down to about 1 a week and later, in about 3 weeks, she did not have any seizures.

The discovery and development of drugs of that character are worth all the money they cost. The members of the subcommittee felt this was at least one division of the responsibilities we had where we should err if at all on the side of extra generosity rather than on the side of economy.

I have nothing further to add, Mr. Chairman, except to thank again the chairman and the other members for their cooperation and courtesy.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCONNELL. As the gentleman recalls, when we enlarged the program for rehabilitation last year we realized that one of the important bottlenecks to that expansion would be the proper training of personnel to do the work. I notice on page 10 of the committee report that there is a reduction of \$550,000 from the request for training and traineeships appropriations. It is explained by the fact they did not use the money that was appropriated earlier of \$900,000, but it concludes with this statement.

The amount recommended in the bill is sufficient to carry this activity forward at the same level in 1956 as will prevail for the last school semester falling in fiscal year 1955.

Would it not be proper to assume that there will be an increase in the activity in 1956 over the fiscal year 1955?

Mr. HAND. I doubt it very much. The indication that we had before the committee was that there would not be at the present time, at least, any material increase in that program. I think all the members of the committee were fully conscious of the necessity for this training and traineeship program. My feeling is that we have made an appropriation which is adequate at least for this fiscal year to carry on the work efficiently.

Mr. McCONNELL. Was the feeling of the committee members a strong sympathy for the program, so that there would be no hesitation on their part in increasing the amount if necessary to provide a good training program?

Mr. HAND. I feel certain that if it did become necessary later in the year, the committee would be happy to consider a supplemental or a deficiency appropriation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the research work in these new drugs is extremely important because some of the new drugs do not work for every individual. The research work, as I say, is of vital importance. I think the committee has done a wonderfully fine job. I am sure the gentleman approves of the very fine work done at St. Elizabeths Hospital by Dr. Overholser, of Massachusetts.

Mr. HAND. I do indeed. We are very much impressed with him. I may say to my friend, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, before our committee hearings commenced on this phase of the bill, all of the committee personally went down to the National Institute and spent a substantial amount of time there. We would have liked to have spent a great deal more time. What we saw and what we learned and what we heard on the occasion of that visit, I think was very impressive to us.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think what the committee has done in this bill is a very fine and remarkable thing, and I believe the committee deserves a good deal of appreciation.

Mr. HAND. I thank the gentlewoman very much. I do feel this is quite a good bill. No bill ever comes before the Congress on which we are all in complete agreement, but this is a good bill which I think meets with the full approval of the minority as well as the gentleman on the other side.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield.

Mr. HESELTON. In looking at the committee report on page 11, and on the top of page 12, reference is made there to new amendments to the Hill-Burton Act features, which have to do with hospital construction. Probably that feature should be increased. I notice that the committee has increased the amount for hospital construction \$75 million, but included \$21 million for four new types of facilities. I do not find anything in

the report although it may be in the hearings somewhere as to the division between the four categories.

Mr. HAND. I can say to the gentleman that they were reduced, as I recall, in exact proportion to the amount which was originally authorized, and the reduction, as you know was given to the original program under the Hill-Burton Act. The reason the reduction was made, as I recall it, was that we were not at all confident that this program had really gotten off the ground as far as this fiscal year is concerned. These funds would be quite adequate, but instead of taking the balance of the funds and saving them, as we might have done, we added that to the principal program of the Hill-Burton Act for hospital construction.

Mr. HESELTON. I recall when the Department was before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I made inquiry as to how far they had gone. It is my recollection they said only 7, 8, or 9 States had so far made application. Has the committee received any subsequent information?

Mr. HAND. No; I think that is about correct. I know the gentleman made a very careful study of this program and has watched it from the beginning. I think the gentleman is correctly informed. That is about the situation now.

Mr. HESELTON. So, it is really up to the States to get into this thing, if they want it to work.

Mr. HAND. We have to have the States' help. If they desire the program, the committee stands ready to appropriate sufficient funds.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. On page 27, line 7, I find reference to some dental health activities in respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$2,136,000. Can the gentleman tell me in some detail as to what the dental activity might be for that small amount of money?

Mr. HAND. Of course, they are almost entirely experimental and clinical and the work is carried on by the National Institute of Health here at Bethesda. They do not attempt to do any field work in any extensive way.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There is no field work at all in this?

Mr. HAND. Not so far as I know. There might be some, I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska, but there is no extensive work. Of course, they got the same amount of money that they had and asked for.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Would that be true with reference to arthritic and metabolic disease work carried on mostly at the Institute?

Mr. HAND. That is correct.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, owing to the fact that the subcommittee on Interior appropriations sit in their hear-

ings at the same time as this committee, and owing to the fact that I am ranking minority member of the Interior subcommittee on appropriations, it was not possible for me to attend nearly all the meetings of this subcommittee. However, I did attend as often as I could. I want to say I am greatly impressed with the action of this committee. All of the members were very interested. Many questions were asked of all the officials of the different Departments, on health, education, labor and social security and all the facts were developed I am sure in a very fine manner.

I am in almost complete agreement with the figures which the committee decided on, to mark up in the bill. However, I think there are one or two questions that will be debated under the 5-minute rule when we reach that point.

I want to say also that I hold the officials—the great surgeons and doctors and specialists at the Health Institute in Bethesda—in the highest esteem. I know they are doing a wonderful job. We visited that great center, as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND], has just said, and it was quite remarkable to see and know of the great experiments that are being made in all of these dread human diseases, in the cause and cure of these terrible diseases that humanity has been suffering from and I suppose will continue to suffer from even though we are making great strides in the cure of those diseases.

I was especially interested in one phase of their work out there and that was in the cure of epilepsy. Of the number of people upon whom they have operated, 50 percent have been completely cured; 25 percent partially cured, and the balance were not hurt in any way, shape, or form. That alone is a great step in the right direction. They have made great strides in treating other dread diseases.

Another thing which we learned is that the great doctors and surgeons in private practice are cooperating fully with the Health Center officials at Bethesda, and the officials at Bethesda are cooperating to the fullest extent with all of the great surgeons and doctors who are in private practice.

So, all in all, I feel that if we have erred we have erred on the side of liberality rather than on the side of economy, for certainly I am sure every Member of Congress and every American would not want to economize on suffering humanity.

So as I have indicated, I am in almost complete accord with the figures in this bill. I want to compliment the chairman of this committee, [Mr. FOGARTY]. He has devoted his life to this great work; and I want to congratulate every other member of this committee who has been so diligent in seeing to it that proper funds were made available for this great work.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WAINWRIGHT.]

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, earlier there was a colloquy between the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and myself regarding H. R. 4022 as to funds in 81 particular school

districts. Since discussing this with the gentleman, I have found that those 81 districts would be covered under the \$21,500,000 that fell in the supplemental appropriation which we passed last Friday.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment my very good and able friend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], whom I esteem and admire, and also the committee of which he is chairman for bringing in this excellent bill—H. R. 5046—to make appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the bill before us here today.

During my congressional service, and long before coming to Congress I had taken a keen interest in the plight of our old people, and over the years I have noted a gradual improvement in their status. Tremendous strides have been made in this field since 1935, when the Social Security Act was enacted into law. It was primary and elemental, but it served as a basis for the elaborate and more comprehensive law which we now have to meet the exigencies of old age. While I am in general accord with the overall program of social security, there are many weaknesses and discrepancies which I believe should be corrected.

Our modern industrial and social order is ever changing, and such changes in the main affect our senior citizens adversely. Today with our modern productive facilities, younger employees are in demand; elderly people cannot compete on the production line, consequently we find a segment of our people too old to find or hold a job and too young to qualify under the social-security set-up or under private industrial pension programs.

It is my opinion that a study should be made to determine whether or not a reduction in age to perhaps 62 years should be made to become eligible for social-security coverage. Such action would render a needed public service and meet a human need.

I was particularly pleased today to hear the chairman of the committee say they have included in this bill a proposed appropriation of \$173,000 to establish a committee to study the matter relative to the employment of people who have reached or who are over the age of 45 years. I want to say to the committee that this certainly is a step in the right direction and a program that I believe deserves the careful consideration not only of the present Congress but of the Congresses of the future, as to how we are going to meet the needs and demands of people in this age bracket who are seemingly unable today to find employment or a place in our production line. It becomes increasingly apparent to us every day that something must be done to take care of the group of people who have reached the age of 45. Nobody appears to be interested in solving this problem and the committee is to be

congratulated for recommending that a committee sit and an appropriation established to make a study of this very important matter.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Would it not be interesting if we could urge upon all employers of labor to make certain studies in their own areas of activities into the health and strength of these people who, as the gentleman says, are over 45, to see how they can be utilized, stepping down physical activity and perhaps stepping up some other activity so that their type of employment would change and they would not be put in the situation that they are today? If we could interest the employers of the country, great and small, to do something or other by way of changing the activity that would be asked of these people of advancing years, it would be most helpful.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to heartily concur in what the gentlewoman from Ohio has said. I, too, think that our great industrial organizations should make a very comprehensive study of this matter.

I want to call the attention of my very good friend that on a recent trip to Europe, in visiting one of the great industrial organizations in a principal city of Germany, I found they also were looking after their physically handicapped, and those other unfortunate incapacitated people to see how they could fit them in their industrial programs. The deep and sympathetic interest and attitude expressed by those people who I might say were in the distressed areas themselves brought to mind the need in our Nation for a greater interest on the part of our people in these problems of age limitation and our physically handicapped.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take much time on this bill because the chairman of the subcommittee has done such a good job of explaining the bill and in answering the questions that were submitted to him that I do not feel it is necessary. He did that same kind of a job all the way through the hearings and made the burden of the rest of the Members comparatively easy.

It was a real privilege to serve with him.

As far as the amounts in the bill are concerned, I have no quarrel with them. As we met, some of us had higher figures for this one and lower figures for that one and the bill as worked out finally is a compromise, although what the chairman of the subcommittee suggested generally prevailed.

I will have one little amendment I shall offer as we proceed to the reading of the bill for amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the bill, H. R. 5046. I am glad to see the Committee has included in the bill the amount recommended by the Director of the Budget for vocational education. This amount, and more, is needed.

I desire to discuss this type of education. The knowledge gained through such training is not only beneficial to the individual, but it is also useful to the Nation in the maintenance of both the civilian economy and our productive capacity for defense purposes.

Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, I have witnessed in my State the growth and development of truly magnificent educational programs. I am sure that there have been similar achievements throughout the other States. The growth and development to which I refer has been brought about through our program of vocational education in agriculture, homemaking, industry, the trades, and in distribution. This program stands out as one of our greatest achievements to me, for it reaches down to the masses—those who cannot go to college and those who could not finish high school—and it teaches them to earn a living. It brings to them a desire for greater learning. It recognizes that America's real asset is contained within the native ability and aspirations of its people. I am a great believer in helping people to help themselves, and that is the purpose and the record of our vocational education program.

The benefits of this program have not been confined to the individual, for the Nation has received great benefits from this kind of education in our defense programs and during periods of actual hostilities. Vocational education provided training for hundreds of thousands of workers on our assembly lines which produced weapons and machines for war. Vocational agriculture teachers have conducted adult classes in the production and conservation of food for home use, including meats, fruits, and vegetables at community food preservation centers, which has aided thousands of farm families. These same teachers have also held classes in the maintenance and repair of farm equipment, to cite but a few of the many classes which have aided the farmers.

There have been those who have advocated a return of the vocational education program to the States. It has been my opinion that this would jeopardize the educational program which has been built up throughout the years. This has been borne out by the fact that when Federal appropriations for vocational education have been reduced the States have not been able to take up the slack. The States are spending a large percentage of their revenue for education, and yet it is difficult to meet the needs as the number of students increase. It is

obvious that the States could not take funds from the elementary and high school grades for other educational purposes. While the Federal Government now spends a relatively small percentage of the total expenditures for vocational education, these funds aid and encourage the States and also insure in all States minimum standards for vocational education.

Never in the history of our country has there been a greater need for vocational education than today. This is an age of rapid technological advancement, an age in which the knowledge and know-how of this year must be greater than last year. It is well recognized that America must maintain technological superiority in order to have the necessary strength to deter aggression and to keep the peace. The vocational education program provides the opportunity to enable those who would not otherwise receive training to have a part in sharing in the wealth of America while they at the same time contribute to our resources, strength and stability. Our people constitute our greatest asset, for it is through them that all of our natural resources are dependent for the uses which they serve.

I am also pleased to see that the bill includes the amount recommended by the Director of the Budget for land-grant colleges.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, several weeks ago the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare visited the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

I recall that it was an extremely busy day for the members of the committee. On that same day, we were to hear testimony from Mrs. Hobby, and we were heavily scheduled with hearings and other committee business. But we took the time to go out and talk with the NIH scientists. We wanted to see for ourselves what is going on in the laboratory buildings and in the clinical center. I know the other Members of Congress will be interested in what we found out.

I think it is worth noting that every member of the subcommittee was there, and stayed with us the whole time as we questioned, and listened, and looked.

I recall that we were met by Dr. Shannon and Dr. Van Slyke, Associate Directors of the National Institutes of Health. They did not hold us up with front office talk. We went right over to another building, where we started discussing high blood pressure and what research is doing to find a way to prevent and control it. I had not known until then that high blood pressure—or hypertension, as the scientists called it—was not only a major cause of death, but also that more than 4½ million Americans have the disease today, many of them totally disabled by years of invalidism.

The Heart Institute scientists who talked with us were young, forceful, enthusiastic people. One of the spokesmen was a tanned man with iron-gray

hair and deep-blue eyes. He told us that the new drugs being developed to reduce high-blood pressure were very promising. Some were synthetic; others were derived from natural products. One even came from a plant the Indians used to use as an herb. Already those drugs are saving lives.

We were told that medical science does not know much about what causes high-blood pressure. But even if the exact cause or causes remain unknown for a while, it is essential that more effective ways be found to reduce blood pressure and to keep it down with simple medication.

We left the heart scientists and followed down a crowded corridor. An ultracentrifuge was humming, cages of experimental animals were pushed by us, and open doors revealed complicated mazes of laboratory glassware and white-coated men and women preoccupied with the fascinating tasks of research.

I noticed the next building we entered had a strange-shaped windows and a sign prohibiting visitors above the first floor. I asked Dr. Haas, Director of the Microbiological Institute, about this. He told me this building was named Memorial Laboratory in honor of the 17 scientists and technicians who had died from accidentally catching the diseases they were studying. As a result, this building had been designed with special built-in precautions against accidental infection.

I must admit I did not feel too happy when I found we were expected to go upstairs. Dr. Haas assured us that it would be all right, and later I was certainly glad we went.

We traveled through narrow protective corridors and emerged in a laboratory wing where half a dozen or more technicians were hurrying around with racks of test tubes, studying them under microscopes, placing them in rotating drums, and making notations on scraps of paper. We were a bit startled when a couple of chimpanzees rattled their cages and screeched at us. The laboratory showed no signs of having been polished up for our visit. There was work going on there. I doubt if many of the people knew there were five Members of Congress standing in their doorway.

I felt I recognized the young doctor who came over to us. It turned out that I had seen his picture in a recent magazine—the doctor, his wife, and his eight children—in a story on research against the common cold.

We found that in this laboratory, using a new technique of growing viruses on adenoid tissue, they had recently discovered a great many new viruses, had described the ailments they caused, and were just about ready to make a vaccine and try it on humans.

I was impressed with the thought that this laboratory might find some way to prevent some of the virus X's and the 5 or 6 colds a year that the average man gets.

I was more than impressed when I heard that these viruses—which live in and feed on the contents of cells—had just been found to have the ability to destroy human cancer cells. Already they

were trying to introduce these viruses into cancers in people, to see if they would inactivate, reduce, or destroy the malignant growth. I thought it would be strange indeed if an answer to cancer should come from what started as a study of the common cold. But I was told that scientists would not think it all strange, since research in one field frequently has unexpected application in others.

We left the Memorial Laboratory and went down past a group of other buildings to the animal facilities. I was certainly not prepared for what we found there. The quarters were extremely well kept, well lighted, and spacious. There were special operating rooms. We heard that the National Institutes of Health uses more than 700,000 experimental animals a year—and that they do most of the breeding and rearing of small animals right there. These include carefully bred strains whose known heredity can be an important factor in research. The animals range from mice, chicks, toads, and eels to hamsters, cats, dogs, and monkeys.

I could not help reflecting on how far we have come in the last few years toward recognition and acceptance of the humane use of experimental animals in essential medical research.

Then our group went to the clinical center. If there are Members of Congress who have not been there, they should certainly go. It is an experience that confirms one's faith in medical science, and his belief that there is perhaps no better expression of the interest of Congress in doing something worthwhile for the American people than this effort to help them find protection through research against disease.

We saw and heard some interesting things as we trudged down long corridors in this 14-story red brick structure which at capacity can house 500 research patients and almost 1,000 laboratories for clinical and basic studies of disease in man.

Every patient is a volunteer who comes to the clinical center to participate in research on the disease or condition from which he suffers. I asked if there were any things a Member of Congress should know about admissions to the clinical center, since I had had several constituents who had sought my assistance in being accepted as patients. I was told—in all good humor, of course—that the Institutes would not discriminate against but neither could they give preference to an applicant just because he was referred through congressional channels. The determination must be made on the basis of the research needs of the scientists, not upon the needs of the applicant, however great they might be. I also learned that every patient must be recommended by his own doctor before his case can be considered at National Institutes of Health.

First an area of study is established in one of the Institutes. A decision is made as to how many patients and what kind of patients will help this study progress. Patients are then admitted—only as many as are needed, and only if they are referred by a physician. When the patient is no longer required for the

study he is returned to the care of his own physician again. Of course, while at National Institutes of Health every resource of medical science is used to benefit the patient as well as learn new facts about his disease. Full reports on what is observed in the patient are sent to the referring physician.

I was glad to know these things. I understood better why it should be that way when we found ourselves talking with several of the laboratory scientists and clinicians who are studying the cause and treatment of epilepsy.

For this purpose, they admit a very few patients whose epileptic seizures are related to damage in a part of the brain called the temporal lobe. In the clinical center they perform delicate and extremely difficult surgery which exposes that part of the brain and removes the damaged tissue. There are only 4 or 5 places in the world where such surgery can be done. I was told that it is quite successful—that as many as 80 percent of the suitable patients can be cured.

But this is a research project. The reason for doing this kind of surgery in the clinical center is not primarily to cure people. Laudable though that objective may be—and of course the welfare of the patient comes first—the research problem is to find out what kind of damage or deficiency exists, to map the surface of the brain while it is exposed, and to study what can be done to prevent the damage or to reduce or control the seizures.

The young men on this research team made their mission and their method, and even their complex tools and equipment, come alive as they described this work to us.

One of their important findings has been that the damaged tissue which causes seizures is deficient in certain body chemicals. This may be the essential defect in epilepsy. The scientists are having some success in replacing these chemicals by putting them in the blood stream. It is not firm that such treatment will be the answer. But it is encouraging. If it stands up, it will mean new hope for the million and a half people in this country who suffer from epilepsy.

This was all we had time for on this visit to National Institutes of Health. Later, when the Institute Directors testified to our subcommittee relative to their appropriations, the background we had picked up proved invaluable in understanding and assessing the needs of each program and making the decisions embodied in the report that is before you.

I have described our visit to the National Institutes of Health in some detail for several purposes.

First, it is an exciting place, one which should be visited by every Congressman.

Second, it is doing dramatic research, making findings that have present or potential meaning to millions of Americans.

For the most part, though, I have described the National Institutes of Health today to make a particular point—a point of comparison.

The last time I had been able to find time to visit the National Institutes of

Health was in 1949 when I first came to Washington to serve my constituents, my State and my Nation. Now 6 years later, I have had an opportunity to see the growth and change resulting from the stimulus and bipartisan support of Congress.

National Institutes of Health in 1949 showed every evidence of a program with a capacity for growth. It had achieved a proud record of research accomplishment against the epidemic diseases. It had carried out its responsibilities notably during World War II. After that war, it had faced up to a new and critical responsibility; the research attack on the diseases of middle and old age—heart disease, cancer, mental illness, arthritis, and so on. This was not a challenge to be taken lightly, for these so-called chronic diseases demanded a research effort that would be broadened in scope and intensified in depth.

By 1949, the National Institutes of Health effort to meet this challenge was beginning to take shape. It had acquired and developed a significant program of grants in support of the research of independent investigation in private research centers. It had initiated a group of programs for the purpose of research training in various forms, to help assure a continuing supply of competent scientists and physicians to meet the Nation's needs. At Bethesda, a second categorical institute—the National Heart Institute—had been set up on the general pattern of a prewar prototype, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Mental Health Act presaged the establishment of an institute in this vitally important field.

But the institutes seemed restless and bursting at the seams. There were new fields of research crying for exploitation, and every program needed clinical facilities to permit study of disease in patients as well as in the laboratory.

Today, the things that were planned and dreamed of in 1949 have largely come to pass. New Institutes in Mental Health, Arthritis, and Neurology have been established and have grown to productive young maturity. That magnificent new research facility, the clinical center, has become a reality. It has about 350 beds activated by this time, and each of the seven Institutes has started clinical investigations, closely integrated with their laboratory work; and there have been completed the necessary facilities for a comprehensive range of services so necessary to the support of today's complex research.

When I revisited National Institutes of Health a few weeks ago, I could see many of these changes—and I could sense other changes as well. I got a feeling of movement and accomplishment from talking with these research scientists. They are no longer talking about the problems of chronic illness and worrying through the acquisition of facilities and staff and funds to get started. They are doing things. And they are the kind of things that pay off.

They pay off, first of all, in dollars. It does not take a statistician to know that every major advance against disease repays the Nation many times over

its research investment. Here, the return is in tangibles—in greater earning capacity, in decreased absenteeism, in reduced cost of medical care.

Advances such as those recently made at the National Institutes of Health also pay off, more importantly, in human happiness and wellbeing. How can one measure what it means to an epileptic to be cured of his seizures? How can we know what it is to have a painful and inflamed arthritic joint for many years and then, because of a research finding, be relieved of all pain? What is the value derived from a diagnostic technique which picks up an early cancer while it is operable instead of permitting the cells to proliferate until it is too late?

These are the questions one asks himself as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations concerned with the level of support for the National Institutes of Health.

I have weighed these questions carefully. And I have concluded that this program, so rich in accomplishment and so ready for further progress, should be supported to the extent to which it can productively use its own existing facilities and make its appropriate contribution to the national medical research effort through grants and awards. As a Congressman, one speaks and votes for the people he represents. I am sure that on this matter of protecting people from disease through research, my decision and my action would have the 100-percent endorsement of my constituents.

(Mr. DENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM].

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to express my appreciation for the opportunity and privilege that I have had of serving on this subcommittee.

First of all, I want to say how much I appreciate our chairman, his courtesy and kindness to us at all times. I knew he was a lovable individual, but after serving with him on the subcommittee I learned that he is a scholar and a gentleman. I started to say "southern gentleman." He meets all the requirements of that title, too. It is just an accident of geography that we cannot claim him as one of us. I think you will agree with me that he is something of a magician since you heard the statement of the distinguished gentleman from New York.

It has been a pleasure to serve under our chairman and to serve with my colleagues on this side of the aisle. It has truly been a pleasure also to know better and to serve with the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle. I have learned to love and to admire even more than I already did that grand old man from New York. I am just happy that our committee has been able to work in such harmony. It has also been a delight to me to serve with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND], and the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. When the gentleman referred to the gentleman from New York as an old man, he meant old in experience, I am sure.

Mr. LANHAM. In experience. I notice he questioned the doctors from the National Institutes of Health quite closely about the matter of determining whether or not one would ever have a heart attack. The doctors, I believe, told him that all he had to do was to quit worrying and take plenty of exercise, and I am sure that he follows those instructions to the letter.

Now, before I sit down, I want to especially commend our chairman for his leadership in having something done for the forgotten children of our country, that is, the children we call exceptional or retarded. I am just happy that we have been able to appropriate money to begin the work not only to discover why these children are born handicapped but also how they can best be instructed and be educated to be useful citizens of our land. It has been a pleasure, as I say, to serve with this subcommittee, and I appreciate the way that the House has accepted the report of our chairman and of the leader on the minority side.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to the need for additional funds for an important Federal-State cooperative research project now going forward in Montana.

Since 1951 several Federal and State agencies have been cooperating in a study which began as an investigation of mosquito problems in the Milk River Valley. This valley is typical of many other irrigated areas where serious irrigation and drainage problems have also created serious public health problems.

Crop production in this valley, which includes about 124,000 acres of irrigated land, is severely reduced by excessive application of water, improper irrigation methods, poor land preparation, and inadequate drainage facilities.

These same factors are responsible for extensive collections of surface waste water, both within and without the irrigated fields, which permit the production of vast swarms of mosquitoes, including the one which carries encephalitis, or sleeping sickness.

The problem soils of the Milk River Valley are similar to problem soils in other irrigated areas. The irrigation-caused mosquito problem also exists to some degree in every other irrigated area.

Therefore, the information obtained by this project will be useful in many other irrigated areas throughout the Western States.

The mosquito problem in the Milk River Valley has been recognized for more than 40 years and a number of studies have been made of the mosquitoes.

However, little has been done on the irrigation and drainage problems which are responsible for both the high mosquito population and the low crop production in the area.

In 1951 a citizens committee from the Milk River area asked the Montana State entomologist, Dr. J. R. Pepper, to make studies which might lead to a solution of their mosquito problem.

Following preliminary studies, Dr. Pepper said the problem was too big for the State and local government units to handle. The United States Public Health Service was requested to join with State agencies in attacking the problem after an investigation by the National Institutes of Health showed that a relatively high percentage of valley residents had at some time in their lives had mosquito-borne sleeping sickness.

This resulted in organization of a cooperative project, involving the Public Health Service, the Montana State College Agricultural Experiment Station, the Office of the State Entomologist, the Montana State Board of Health and a special committee of Milk River Valley residents.

In 1952, a United States Public Health Service Study showed that over 90 percent of the mosquito production was associated with the use of irrigation water and that over 70 percent of the production occurred within irrigated fields.

When it became known that more than 90 percent of the mosquitoes were produced as a direct result of present necessary irrigation practices, and that these same practices were responsible for the ever-decreasing level of agricultural production, the Research Division of the Soil Conservation Service was asked to cooperate.

Since establishment of the cooperative project, the agencies concerned have spent in excess of \$60,000 on defining and analyzing mosquito production from residual irrigation water, overflow from farm distribution systems, irrigation waste water, in fields and pastures. In addition, there were preliminary studies of the incidence of encephalitis viruses.

These studies showed that in the Milk River Valley the prevalence of these viruses was comparable to the highest epidemic areas for this disease in the United States.

I am told that the Health, Education, and Welfare section of H. R. 5046 includes \$10,000 for the Public Health Service to continue cooperating in this research project. I believe this should be increased to at least \$25,000. It is my understanding that the Agriculture Department appropriation bill will include \$5,000 for continued work in this project by the Soil and Water Conservation Branch of the Agricultural Research Service. I wish this figure could be increased to \$25,000.

I emphasize that this is a comprehensive study by Federal and State agencies. These agencies are in complete agreement as to what each will do. Each of the State agencies is working on its assigned task. Federal agencies should be given the money to do their share of this important work, which does not lend itself to a piecemeal approach.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, in connection with H. R. 5046, which the House has under consideration today, I have made private inquiry regarding the appropriation for vocational rehabilitation

because I wished to support President Eisenhower's expanded program. My information is that the money provided in this bill will be adequate. I certainly hope so for I have very recently received some new evidence of the value of this work.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of its program of vocational rehabilitation, the Washington State Board for Vocational Education last June authorized a followup study of rehabilitated public assistance recipients. This study was conducted by Dr. Frank R. Bruel, associate professor of the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Washington. His objective report entitled "Do They Stay Rehabilitated?" is evidence that those rehabilitated stay that way and supports the program as a sound investment of public funds.

Following is a summary of Dr. Bruel's findings as taken from his printed report:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 321 persons included in the findings of this study had received services from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and were considered as rehabilitated during the fiscal year 1950-51. The employment history since closure of each was ascertained during the Autumn of 1953. The purpose of obtaining such information after a period of 30 to 42 months was to determine how effective vocational rehabilitation services are in helping persons with physical handicaps to so utilize their capacities as to be productive and self-supporting members of society. Ability to remain self-supporting is considered here as the criterion of the effectiveness of vocational rehabilitation services.

Ninety-two percent were found to be self-supporting either as wage earners or housewives. Only 9 persons, less than 3 percent, were receiving public assistance at the time of followup. Two of these were receiving old-age assistance, three were in hospitals, one was recovering from an injury, and one had had a heart attack. The jobs of two had ended and they were unable or unwilling to find new ones. Fifty-three percent had been receiving public assistance at the time they were accepted for rehabilitative services or were referred by welfare departments. The remaining persons were referred by various agencies and were receiving support from other sources.

Most of the rehabilitated persons employed at follow-up had been able to do more than just remain self-supporting. Eighty-five percent had received wage increases. In one-half the cases the increases amounted to more than \$1,000 per year.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 8, line 11, strike out the period, insert a comma and the following: "Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this act shall be paid to any person who voluntarily severs his or her employment with the Government of the United States."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the budget submitted a request from the Department indicating that \$7 million was estimated to be used for this particular purpose. When one severs his employment and leaves his work voluntarily, and if we attempt to set up unemployment insurance for him, we are going to wreck the whole unemployment insurance set-up. Because I believe that way, I feel that I must offer this amendment and ask that the committee support it.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when the Federal Employees Unemployment Compensation Act was passed, there were two theories about how the law should be administered. One was that we should have a Federal Act and should follow the District of Columbia. The other was that we would let the States administer the law just the same as they did for the people who are unemployed in their own State. The Department of Labor was very anxious that the latter method be employed. The law was adopted and it provides that we make contracts with the States and they administer the law under the same terms and conditions as they do their own laws.

That is, if one State allows an unemployed person 20 weeks' unemployment compensation, and a Federal employee lives in that State and claims compensation he gets 20 weeks' compensation. If another State allows 26 weeks then the person in that State gets 26 weeks' compensation.

The point that I am making is that this is a State law. The State determines the right of the person to the compensation.

I have a chart given me by the Department of Labor which shows that there is not a single State that does not disqualify a person who quits his work without cause. About 16 States—and I believe the State of the gentleman from New York and my own State are among those—have various waiting periods that run from 4 to 8 weeks. The theory is that if a man quits his work, becomes unemployed for that reason, there is this waiting period. A number of the other States, I believe some 20-odd, do not give the man any compensation at all if he quits his work. The remaining States disallow compensation for various terms depending on what were the reasons why he quit his work.

We were very anxious to have this law administered according to the State law. The Department of Labor tells me that it would be almost impossible to administer if we tried to set up Federal standards. There is a great deal of fear that the Government will take over unemployment insurance. I think we should not go into this through a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. If the law is going to be changed, it ought to be changed through the legislative com-

mittee. I am afraid this amendment will cause a great deal of difficulty if adopted.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I can understand a policy which advocates that when industry takes on a man or a young woman when he is strong and healthy and uses them until they are physically exhausted, there should be unemployment compensation or more accurately retirement pay or a pension for them or if they are discharged, unemployment compensation for a limited time.

But I just cannot figure out nor understand why the Federal Government should appropriate the taxpayers dollars for the purpose of paying a person who has voluntarily quit a Federal job. Why should an employee who just walks out on his job be entitled to more Federal dollars while he is looking for another job. He should think of what his leaving his job means before he quits. The proposal looks like a paid vacation for not working—a reward for idleness.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I question whether a person who voluntarily quits would be entitled to this compensation if he were just looking for another job.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. A Federal employee who quit his job would be paid whether he was looking for a job or whether he quit just because it was a nice day. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], whether I am not right in my statement.

Mr. TABER. That is the way it can work, and that is what bothers me about it; I do not like it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Nor do I like the provision. Are we going to adopt this policy just because of the attitude of the Department of Labor, referred to by the gentleman from Indiana? We had the WPA under which billions were wasted—which encouraged the lazy while it gave a little employment—this proposal would encourage an individual to leave a paying job and get dollars paid by his neighbors and working friends while he loafed—watched them go to work—while he sat on his hands.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield. I should like to say first that some now want a guaranteed annual wage, for example the CIO-UAW. The teamsters want a guarantee of pay for a week even if they only work a day in that week—a full day's pay if they work an hour. Can the consumer who in the end pays the overall bill carry the load?

I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I can understand the gentleman's objection to the law, but that law was passed by the 83d Con-

gress; the gentleman's objection comes too late.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am sorry, I did not understand the gentleman's comment.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I think the gentleman is a little too late. The law was passed last year by the 83d Congress. I can understand that the gentleman would object to that kind of law, but it is a little too late now to argue against it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh no. We are being asked here to appropriate the money to pay for doing nothing. The law is without force if there is no money to implement it.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The Congress can amend the law, but the amendment should come from the appropriate committee of the House and not from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They cannot get the money for this purpose unless we appropriate the money. The purpose of the appropriation is to implement that legislation, is it not?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Of course, they cannot get the money if we do not appropriate the money. But I think it is the duty of the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate money when the Congress passes a law such as was passed last year. It does not go to persons who have quit their jobs except in certain States that permit that. My State does not.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Whatever legal logic there may be to that argument one Congress cannot bind the next Congress. Suppose all these postal workers or a group of them quit, or a group from another department quit—do we have to pay them with Federal dollars while they enjoy a vacation for the number of weeks or months a State law specifies? Sure we do, under this bill unless the amendment is adopted.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. There is not a single State that does not disqualify a man if he quits his work voluntarily.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Does the gentleman mean the man does not get any more money under this bill?

Mr. DENTON. Twenty-three States do not pay him at all.

Mr. TABER. If that is so, why would they want \$7 million out of the estimate here for that purpose?

Mr. DENTON. I do not quite follow the gentleman on that.

Mr. TABER. That is the amount that was set up in the budget justifications to take care of the liability that would come from paying money to those people who quit their jobs voluntarily.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The provision carried in the bill is an inducement to quit a job no matter how secure.

Mr. DENTON. They have that in some States. The gentleman's is one and mine is another.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. With a national debt of more than \$275 billion, an interest charge of almost \$7 million—taxes too high—there is no reason to pay jobholders not to work. The only further

thought I have on the matter is that unless we adopt this amendment we are appropriating money to induce Federal employees to quit, making it easier if they do. Why should we put a premium on unemployment? I want no part of that procedure. The amendment should prevail.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 42, noes 26.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have made this pro forma motion because my attention has been directed to the language of the report on page 7 under the caption "Food and Drug Administration." The report says:

The bill includes \$5,484,000, the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$384,000 above the appropriation for 1955. It is the desire of the committee that the increase allowed be utilized solely for activities aimed at protecting the American public from products that are filthy or endanger health, and for better enforcement of the oleomargarine laws.

That language is rather disturbing to some friends of mine because they feel, and I feel, that it slights all the functions of the Food and Drug Administration in reference to the prevention of deceptions, frauds on the public, misbranding, and so on. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if he would comment on that for me.

Mr. FOGARTY. We discussed this earlier and we do not believe there is anything binding in the language at all. The \$5½ million roughly which they have now can be used to do the work that they now are doing, and they testified before our committee that this \$384,000 was to be used for this specific purpose. That is what we gave it to them for.

Mr. HALE. I think it would be a very grave mistake if the language of the report were to be construed as restrictive

in the enforcement of the act. I sincerely hope that such will not be the case.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the bill be considered as read and that the bill be open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOBOKEN

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossing of the resolution, House Resolution 165, which was passed by the House earlier today, a correction may be made as follows:

In line 5 of the preamble, strike out the words "New York" and insert the words "New Jersey."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

ST. PATRICK AND AMERICA

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, I was desirous of addressing the House on the occasion of St. Patrick Day, but in view of the legislative schedule and early adjournment on that great day, the opportunity did not present itself.

I am, therefore, taking this opportunity to set forth my remarks in the Record on a subject that is so very dear to the heart of every person with Irish blood in his veins.

Today, the whole world pauses in its busy whirl to honor the memory of the valiant St. Patrick, the great apostle of Ireland. For those of Irish blood and heritage, the day carries special significance since it marks an age-old and ageless tradition of Irish ancestors, who, inspired by the profound faith of their glorious patron saint have ever clung to his precepts and his principles in every clime and country.

Little is known of the early life of St. Patrick except that he was a Briton, a citizen of a Roman province, born about the year 385, perhaps somewhere in Wales. While he was a mere lad of 16 he was made captive by Irish raiders, who at the time were sweeping upon the British coasts, and he was carried off as a slave to Ireland.

Although he had been brought up in Christian surroundings, his hard life among the Druid religious masters of Ireland at the time, the loneliness, privation, and hunger of his new life turned him to a religious calling. He harkened to an inner voice which urged him to escape his bondage. Shipping aboard an export cargo for the Continent, Patrick found upon landing nothing but desolation and ruin, for the vandals had crossed the Rhine and sacked much of Europe.

Associating himself with a religious order in Gaul, he devoted himself to study and prayer so that he might be prepared to fulfill his pledged mission of bringing Christianity to Ireland.

Because of his zeal, ability, and piety, about the year 432 he was launched upon his laborious episcopate by a papal edict which designated him to be the bishop of the "Scots believing in Christ."

Against greatest odds, in the face of grievous disappointment and bitter hardship, he commenced his noble undertaking. His first task was to pacify the belligerent Druid leaders, and on Easter Eve, 433, Patrick was said to have begun the church's beautiful ritual for Holy Saturday by lighting the Paschal fire on a hilltop near Tara. By his deep sincerity and powers of persuasion, he was able to placate the ruling king and his Druids, who gave him permission to conduct his religious work in his adopted land.

Patrick went into almost every section of Ireland combating paganism, consecrating bishops and priests, establishing new churches, and carrying the faith to the people by the example of his noble character, great faith, self-denial, and forceful discourse. He soon gained a large following, and in 440, as history records it, he spent the whole of the Lenten season conducting devotions on Croagh Patrick Mountain in southern Ireland.

Despite strong opposition and constant hostility, Patrick extended his spiritual influence throughout all of Ireland, and the fire of faith that he ignited there burns more brightly than ever to this very day in the hearts and minds of the Irish people.

Patrick was buried, so we are informed, at Down-Patrick, and his grave is marked by a large boulder with his name cut upon its face. But as has been so well said:

Patrick's real monument is not the stone at Down-Patrick but the constancy of the faith of the people of Ireland.

It is natural, as well as traditional, that all true Irishmen, and many men and women of other faiths and races, should join today in reverently commemorating the sacred life of this great, illustrious spiritual leader whose noteworthy achievements in laying the deep foundations of Christianity in Ireland have impressed so many and have so greatly influenced the history of the Irish people wherever they may be.

The years have changed the geography of Ireland. They have changed its government and its way of life. Because of abominable tyranny and persecution with hardly a counterpart in human history, many of the Irish people through the years have become as wanderers upon the seas, dispersed to every land on earth. But time has never served to dim their loyalty to the teachings of St. Patrick, their devotion to the tenets of the faith which he implanted in the breasts of their forebears. The light of that faith brightens the pathway of the Irish wherever they go, and it has inspired and led them to the heights of achievement and accomplishment that cannot be surpassed by that of any other nation or people.

Belief in God is as fundamental to an Irishman as his own bloodstream. It permeates every fiber of his being. It is the dominant note of his character, the source of his inspiration, the spark of his genius, the touchstone of his contributions. But there is another facet to the Irish character and to the Irish tradition that is also fundamental, deep-seated, basic to the Irish nature, so far as America is concerned, and that is his patriotism, his unexcelled Americanism, his flaming passion for liberty, his irreconcilable hatred of intolerance and injustice, his fierce determination to preserve the principles of faith and freedom derived from the teachings of St. Patrick which have animated the Irish throughout the centuries. These beliefs in God and America which every Irish man and Irish woman eternally embrace are immutable and undying.

America is proud, indeed, to recognize the great contributions which the Irish have made to its upbuilding and its preservation. The unselfish devotion of the Irish people to the principles and spiritual truths of our Constitution, their eager sacrifices to sustain the integrity of the Nation, their ceaseless labors, and zealous efforts, in war and in peace, to keep America as a great sanctuary of human liberty has been and is a priceless, immeasurable benefaction to our beloved Nation and I know that the contributions

of the Irish are appreciated by the American people, just as much as the Irish appreciate the opportunity to share the blessings of our own great Nation.

There is need for the spirit of St. Patrick in this Nation and in the world today. There is need for the gallantry and heroism and willingness to sacrifice of the Irish. There is urgency for their loyalty, devotion, and unflinching opposition to godless communism and all subversive forces, powerful and malignant, which are working so hard to destroy this Nation and everything it stands for.

For the Irishman has lofty ideals; he holds to profound spiritual truths; he lives by the sacred precepts of the Almighty and by the principles of the American Constitution; and he is pledged, not only in his mind but in his heart and soul, to preserve these incomparable possessions at any cost; and he is prepared to fight and die, if it is necessary, to achieve that end of maintaining, protecting, and preserving the great United States which holds in its realm and within the sweep of its mighty powerful organization of free men and women the destiny of human freedom.

As to today, my friends, all hail to St. Patrick, the God-loving apostle of Erin, who preached the Gospel of Christ and held upright the banner of Christianity, and who throughout the centuries up to this present hour has encouraged and inspired his followers and has set an enviable example of virtue, patriotism, and achievement for the whole world to admire. And hail to the Irish people, to all the noble sons and daughters of Irish blood, who have never known the word "fear," who have fought militantly against the dictator and the oppressor, and who are willing to fight now to preserve our great American Nation from destruction by the perverted leaders of communism who strive to annihilate liberty and establish totalitarian tyranny on all the earth.

The militant, unyielding spirit of the Irish must be the order of every day if this Nation and the cause of human freedom are to be preserved—not the kind of militancy which shouts, shrieks, threatens, and seeks war, but the kind of militancy which St. Patrick displayed for his great cause and which is needed today, as never before, to sustain this Nation: the militancy of the spirit, the militancy that will never give up allegiance to God, to country, and to human freedom, whose possessors would rather die than ever to yield up a single portion of the magnificent heritage that has made our America the greatest nation in history.

All hail to St. Patrick and all hail to America. May their spirit pervade all mankind to bring justice and peace to the world.

MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND A PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK

(Mr. DAVIDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and include extraneous matter.)

March 22, 1955

12. WHEAT; DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Hennings inserted a Mo. Legislature resolution petitioning the Secretary to permit drought-area farmers to harvest mixed wheat and other small grains for feed purposes only which, Sen. Hennings said, would "go far toward relieving the prolonged grain shortage in Missouri and will not add to the national supply of commercial wheat" (p. 2793).
13. FARM PROGRAM; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Saltonstall inserted a Boston City Council resolution opposing the issuance of visas to Russian agricultural observers to visit this country to study farming methods (pp. 2793-4).
14. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted Oreg. Rural Electric Coop. Assn. resolutions opposing the Dixon-Yates power contract, favoring authorization of the Hells Canyon and John Day Dams, and deploring "the policy of Interior Secretary McKay in opposition to public power" (p. 2794).
15. CROP DAMAGE; HERBICIDES. The report of the Chief of Engineers, dated June, 1953, on crop damage from the use of herbicide 2, 4-D at Morganza Floodway, La. was ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 15 (pp. 2802-3).
16. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler spoke in favor of Public Law 664, 83rd Congress, which requires the transportation of at least 50 percent of Government-shipped cargoes in privately owned U.S. flag vessels, to the extent such vessels are available at reasonable rates, and he inserted a newspaper editorial on this subject (p. 2805).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Smith, N. J., spoke in favor of a "dynamic and persuasive" program in underdeveloped countries and recommended certain steps to be taken by Congress toward this end including giving added support to the technical assistance programs, encouraging increased private investment in underdeveloped countries, and expanding the information and exchange of persons programs, especially in the Far East (pp. 2812-9).
18. ROADS. Sen. Byrd inserted newspaper editorials opposing the financing provisions of the proposed national road program (pp. 2833-6).
19. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for today, Mar. 23, as stated in the "Daily Digest": "Cotton acreage allotment bill, to be followed by either S. 1, postal employees pay bill, and S. 67, Government employees pay bill, or by S. Res. 76, 78, and 79, disapproving sale of certain rubber-producing plants" (p. D231).

HOUSE (cont'd)

0. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 5046, the Labor-HHW appropriation bill for 1956 (see Digest 50) includes items for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, payments under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Mexican farm labor program, further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, water-pollution control, Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, and Social Security Administration.

Regarding civil defense, the committee report states: "The Committee has disapproved all requests, from both Departments, for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization activities. It is the Committee's firm belief that the scattering of the basic program authorities through the Executive Branch, and the piecemeal consideration of appropriations for these activities by the Legislative Branch can result only in confusion and waste of public funds. It would appear

that the only businesslike way to handle this matter would be for the central agency, charged with the primary responsibility; to prepare and present to the Congress a total, integrated program. The Committee will expect the Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization each to present such a program in time for the appropriate action during this session of Congress."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. IMPORTS; LIVESTOCK. Rep. Hoeven inserted Asst. Secretary Butz' letter to him analyzing "the present situation as it presently applies to imports of pork products from foreign countries with particular emphasis on shipments from Poland" (p. A1943).
22. ROADS. Rep. Lane inserted his recent radio address discussing the President's proposed highway program (pp. A1943-4).
23. REA. Rep. Johnson inserted a Nat'l Rural Electric Cooperative Ass'n letter opposing the Hoover Commission's recommendation that REA be reorganized (pp. A1947-8).
24. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Lane inserted William F. Sullivan's letter opposing H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill and the effects it would have on the cotton industry (pp. A1951-3).
Sen. Bennett inserted Sen. Watkins statement before the S. Finance Committee analyzing and commenting on the trade agreements bill (pp. A1953-6).
25. RESEARCH. Rep. Lane inserted a Textile Workers Union of America news release stating that "the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has lodged a bitter protest with Secretary of Agriculture Benson against the Government's plan to abandon its research work in the textile and apparel fields" (p. A1957).
26. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Aiken inserted several newspaper editorials dealing with the farm problem and the question of price supports and opposing the proposed bill to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity (pp. A1968-70).
Rep. Harrison inserted a Manitoba Co-Operator editorial discussing support price formula recommended by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture (p. A1989).
27. WHEAT. Rep. Harrison inserted a Chicago Tribune article discussing wheat production in Kans. and stating that "The Government loan program makes no distinction as to quality of wheat" (p. A1985).
28. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Utt stating that according to reports he has received this year's crop of avocados is reaching an all-time high (p. A1994).

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. PURCHASES. S. 1519, by Sen. Smathers, to limit the use, by the Dept. of Defense and the military departments and agencies thereof, of the services of private contractors for certain purposes; to Armed Services Committee (p. 2797).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1955
For actions of June 1, 1955
84th-1st, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate committee reported housing bill. Sen. Young criticized Secretary's Kansas speech. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. Rep. Mollohan criticized reorganization of SCS. Rep. Laird inserted Rep. Hope's speech at USDA annual awards ceremony.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 6279-95, 6297-6301). Sens. Magnuson, Potter, Long, and Knowland submitted amendments they intend to propose to this bill (p. 6234).
2. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2126, to extend and clarify laws relating to the provisions and improvement of housing, (S. Rept. 404) (p. 6232).
3. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2127, extending the Small Business Administration for 2 years (S. Rept. 405) (p. 6232).
4. POSTAL PAY. Passed, 78 to 0, with amendments S. 2061, the postal pay bill (pp. 6246-67). An amendment by Sen. Butler, to extend the salary increase to other Federal civilian employees, was ruled out of order on a point raised by Sen. Knowland (pp. 6262-4). Sen. Carlson said a classified pay bill will be considered "immediately" (p. 6265).
5. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. Received from GSA proposed legislation "to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6229).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young criticized certain portions of the Secretary's recent Hutchinson, Kans., speech, outlined the history of the enactment of the flexible price-support law, and commended Rep. Hope for his contributions to the agricultural interests of the Nation (pp. 6296-7).

Sen. Humphrey inserted a Stockholm Farmers Union resolution urging the Senate to restore 90 percent-of-parity supports on basic commodities and dairy products (p. 6231).

7. COPPER. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5695, to continue until June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper (S. Rept. 403) (p. 6232).
8. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sens. Neuberger, Morse, and Humphrey spoke in behalf of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6270-9).
9. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works subcommittee ordered reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (p. D491).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5018, the Departments of Labor and HEW appropriations bill, 1956 (p. D490).

HOUSE

11. DAIRY MONTH. Rep. Laird commended the efforts of this Department, State Departments of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and others in cooperating for the proper observance of National Dairy Month (p. 6304).
12. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Mollohan commended SCS for a "magnificent contribution to the future well-being of a strong America", criticized the reorganization of the Service, and inserted a newspaper article on this subject (p. 6332).
13. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment H. R. 3587, granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the waters of the Klamath River by the States of Oregon and Calif. (H. Rept. 703) (p. 6335).
Rep. Hosmer spoke against the upper Colorado River project, stating that the cost to taxpayers would be excessive and that California's concern was purely a desire to protect residents from loss of valuable water (pp. 6304, 6331-2).
Rep. McDonough stated that Calif. entered into a compact with the upper States in good faith and is now seeking to protect their industrial, domestic, and agricultural assets (p. 6305).
14. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5923, to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 6315).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriation bill, 1956 (pp. 6306-14).
16. HOUSING. Agreed to; without amendment, H. Res. 203, to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations of the housing program (pp. 6315-8).
17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 3990, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to study and investigate the water resource potential of Alaska. The committee amendment adopted would limit expenditures to \$250,000 in any one fiscal year (pp. 6318-30).

Calendar No. 413

54TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 410

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI- ATION BILL, 1956

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5046]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$2, 337, 522, 261
Amount added by Senate (net).....	65, 533, 339
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 404, 055, 600
Amount of appropriations, 1955.....	2, 439, 240, 575
Amount of the regular estimates, 1956.....	2, 432, 148, 861
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1955.....	35, 184, 925
Under the estimates for 1956.....	28, 093, 261

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 327, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 527, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 627, 000

There were two estimates submitted for the Office of the Secretary, that for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,527,000, and that for "Manpower mobilization, civil defense, and employment of older workers," \$473,000.

The House merged the two estimates, disallowing all funds for manpower mobilization and civil defense, for which was requested \$300,000, but allowing \$160,000 of the \$173,000 requested for the program for employment of the older worker. For the program embraced in the estimate for salaries and expenses a reduction of \$160,000 was effected, \$100,000 of which was specifically disallowed for the international labor activity.

The committee considered a request to make separate provision for the two estimates; to allow an increase of \$100,000 for the international labor activity; and to allow \$173,000 for the program for employment of the older worker. The Department did not renew its request for funds for manpower mobilization and civil defense inasmuch as the Bureau of the Budget is reviewing the problem for later submission.

The committee did not separate the two estimates and recommends an increase of \$100,000 for international labor affairs. It is the consensus of the committee that much benefit is derived from this activity.

No funds are provided for additional staff assistance requested for executive and program coordination or for additional central administrative services.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 450, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	1, 500, 000
House allowance.....	1, 467, 900
Committee recommendation.....	1, 482, 900

An additional allowance of \$15,000 is recommended to provide the additional \$5,000 requested in the wage determination program and with which more accurate prevailing wage determinations will be possible, to eliminate inaccuracies and resultant claims; and to make available additional funds for legal services to the employees' compensation appeal program, which involves complex legal problems requiring considerable research.

No additional funds are allowed for the legal advisory service to the employment security program.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1955 appropriation.....	\$735, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	860, 000
House allowance.....	817, 500
Committee recommendation.....	845, 000

An increase of \$27,500 is recommended for the safety program for the acceleration of safety activities in the Federal Government, in

which area much work must be done—fatalities from accidents in Government employment increased from 212 in 1953 to 239 in 1954.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1955 appropriation.....	\$300, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	392, 000
House allowance.....	346, 000
Committee recommendation.....	375, 000

An increase of \$29,000 over the House allowance, and \$75,000 over the 1955 appropriation is recommended to enable the Bureau to arrest the rise in the backlog of cases to eliminate a cause for hardship for the veteran, damages against the employer, differences between management and labor, and litigation.

Inasmuch as the application period for reemployment rights is only 90 days from date of discharge, it is incumbent upon the Bureau to have available a service quickly available to the veteran and of which he is aware. It is felt that the additional funds are necessary to provide the proper service to the veteran.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

1955 appropriation.....	\$3, 100, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 200, 000
House allowance.....	3, 150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 200, 000

For this program the committee recommends an increase of \$50,000 over the House allowance, and \$100,000 over the 1955 appropriation, and directs that the increase be allocated to other than executive direction and management.

There have been only minor variations in the past several years in the number of programs, in the establishments participating, and the number of apprentices, while the changing economic and technological trends seem to justify a substantial increase in the overall program, for which purpose the committee has approved the increase.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$4, 792, 000
Veterans placement service.....	¹ 1, 100, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	5, 100, 000
Veterans placement service.....	² 900, 000
House allowance.....	4, 942, 500
Veterans placement service.....	³ 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 100, 000
Veterans placement service.....	⁴ 900, 000

(1) Amount discretionary with Secretary, who allotted only \$900,000.

(2) Estimate contemplated a mandatory allowance.

(3) House allowance gave discretionary power to Secretary.

(4) Committee recommends mandatory allowance.

The increase over the House allowance is necessary to enable the Bureau to properly administer recently enacted legislation and to make more comprehensive audits of State agencies in an effort to prevent a recurrence of fiscal mismanagement such as has come to light in New Jersey and Maryland.

The budget estimate contemplated a mandatory allowance of \$900,000 for the veterans' placement service. The House allowance made it discretionary with the Secretary. The committee recommends the allowance be mandatory.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1955 appropriation	\$229, 500, 000
Contingency fund	21, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate	250, 280, 000
Contingency fund	6, 500, 000
House allowance	250, 000, 000
Contingency fund	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	250, 000, 000
Contingency fund	20, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a decrease of only \$280,000 under the budget estimate, or slightly in excess of one-tenth of 1 percent, but for which the Department appealed for restoration.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of a language change to make these funds available to meet Federal administrative costs of directly paying unemployment compensation to Federal employees in the absence of an agreement with any State, although the Department does not anticipate a need for the use of this authority.

The committee notes the House committee's concern as to certain activities of an organization known as the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. It appears that the House committee is concerned with the possibility that expenses involved in alleged lobbying and certain other activities of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies may be, in its opinion, improperly paid for out of federally appropriated funds.

This is a proper concern, but it should be broadened to include an examination of other like possibilities of improper expenditures of federally appropriated funds. It is a reasonable assumption that the Department of Labor may have, on occasions, made expenditures by reason of its active interest in legislation. To get the full dimensions of the problem with which the House committee is concerned, the activities, if any, of the Department of Labor, in matters relating to legislation, should be considered.

It is requested that the Labor Department furnish this committee, by September 30, 1955, a statement of all visits of Labor Department officials and employees made during the year 1954 to offices of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, if these visits were in relation to legislation—pending or prospective—and the nature of the matters discussed.

In addition, the statement should show each trip made by an official of the Labor Department away from his official station, and further, show the date of departure and return, the total amount charged to these funds for expenses incurred during the trip, and a brief statement regarding the purpose or purposes of the trip.

This committee is further concerned, because of possible economies that may be effected, with the number of official conferences called

by the Department of Labor, relating either to its own personnel or to the personnel of the State employment security agencies. The statement should show the number of official conferences called in each year, the purpose for which each conference was called, and the travel expense involved for personnel of State administrative agencies.

The committee requests that hereafter such a statement be submitted by January 31 of each year, covering the immediately preceding calendar year. So that this committee may have the full picture, the Department of Labor is requested to submit to it, on the above dates, the statements concerning State administrative personnel requested by the House committee.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TO VETERANS, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1955 appropriation.....	\$126, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	150, 000, 000
House allowance.....	120, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	120, 000, 000

The Congress appropriated for the current fiscal year substantially less—\$18 million—than the Bureau testified would be required. Events have indicated that the allowance is more than adequate, the monthly benefit payments in the first 10 months of the year having averaged approximately \$9,360,000, which, projected for the remainder of the year, indicates a total need of slightly in excess of \$112 million, or 10 percent less than the appropriation, and in excess of 20 percent less than the Bureau anticipated as needed.

On the basis of experience—an average monthly benefit payment of \$9,360,000—the amount recommended to provide average monthly benefit payments of \$10 million is more than adequate.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1955 appropriation.....	\$17, 500, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	40, 000, 000
House allowance.....	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

Payments are currently being made to unemployed Federal employees under this program on an average of approximately \$800,000 a week. From the trend of payments it is anticipated that slightly less than \$17 million will be used in the current fiscal year, during which the program will be in operation only 6 months.

While it seems quite obvious that the \$20 million allowance will be substantially less than will be required, the committee desires to afford the House committee an opportunity to review the program again upon the submission of a supplemental estimate, and therefore recommends no increase.

The committee recommends the elimination of the proviso limiting the funds to prohibit payment to any person who voluntarily severs his or her employment with the Government of the United States.

This limitation applies to any employee who voluntarily quits without regard to the reason for so quitting. It would prohibit payment to a person who voluntarily quit because of personal insult or personal attack; and to voluntarily quitting under circumstances outlined on pages 121 and 122 of the hearings, all of which are suitable

reasons for so quitting, and with respect to which no disqualification would lie under the laws of individual States.

The authorizing statute provides that claims under title XV shall be paid "in the same amount, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions" as compensation which would be payable under the law of the State in which Federal service was performed.

In Alabama, for instance, the State law provides that a worker who voluntarily quits without good cause connected with his employment receives no benefits for the duration of his unemployment and all the benefit rights he accumulated while working for that employer are canceled. And under title XV a Federal employee with official station in Alabama under similar circumstances would likewise be disqualified.

The committee feels that the provisions of title XV applying the same eligibility conditions to a claim from a Federal employee as apply under the sundry State laws are fair and just and to add an entirely new disqualification is unwarranted.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 756, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	1, 172, 000
House allowance.....	1, 035, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 172, 000

The budget for this program covers only the 6 months through December 31, 1955, when the current legislative authorization expires.

The increase is approved to permit the program to operate at the same level as prevailed during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year, adjusted to carry such additional workers and costs incurred pursuant to an understanding with the Government of Mexico to establish an additional migratory station near the California border and to maintain closer liaison with employers to effect the accomplishment of the terms of the International Agreement and Work Contract.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 030, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 257, 000
House allowance.....	2, 147, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 202, 000

The increase here recommended is approved to permit the Bureau to proceed with the reorganization of its claims branch, through which will result the expediting of the adjudication of claims. There would be available an increase of \$172,000 over the current year's allowance.

These funds provide for the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, the War Risk Hazards Act, and the workmen's compensation program of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Provision is made to finance this program by an annual indefinite appropriation of such sums as may be required during the year.

It is estimated that this program will require \$44,700,000 in fiscal year 1956. Benefits for Federal civilian employees will amount to \$31,600,000, unchanged from the current year; for reservists of the Armed Forces, \$12,135,000, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the current year; for employees on Federal relief work projects, \$750,000, a reduction of \$25,000 under the current year; for benefits for employees of Government contractors, \$170,000, a reduction of \$12,000; and for civilian war benefits, \$45,000, a reduction of \$3,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1955 appropriation.....	\$5, 350, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	6, 845, 000
House allowance.....	5, 850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 325, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$475,000 over the House allowance, allowing \$975,000 over the current year's funds, an increase of 18.22 percent over the 1955 appropriation.

The committee approves additional allowances of \$80,000 for a revision of the Occupational Outlook Handbook; \$20,000 for the annual fact book on labor-management relations; \$100,000 for housing and public construction statistics; \$100,000 for expanded statistics of industrial injuries; and \$175,000 for a program of labor turnover statistics.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WOMEN'S BUREAU

1955 appropriation.....	\$348, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	348, 000
House allowance.....	348, 000
Committee recommendation.....	348, 000

These funds are provided for the program covering such subjects as the older woman worker, equal pay, the shortages in teaching and nursing, and the improvement and extension of State minimum wage program in behalf of some 20 million women in the labor force, representing 30 percent of our total work force.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1955 appropriation.....	\$6, 116, 500
1956 budget estimate.....	6, 162, 000
House allowance.....	6, 162, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 162, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of an increase of \$45,500 over the 1955 appropriation for the wage order program for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in order that additional committees may be convened to review existing wage rates on a more timely basis and to establish rates for new industries. There is support for this additional program from both labor and employers in this country and from authorities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and follows an admonition from a standing legislative committee of the Congress. This additional allowance will permit the convening of 3 committees a year; a single committee met during each of the past 2 years.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1955 appropriation.....	\$205, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	224, 000
House allowance.....	224, 000
Committee recommendation.....	224, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

This appropriation provides Federal funds for the free braille textbooks and other educational materials needed for the education of the Nation's blind children. In order to provide the 1955 per capita allotment of approximately \$30 for these children, an increase of \$19,000 is needed for the estimated additional 750 students contemplated in 1956.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$5, 100, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	5, 484, 000
House allowance.....	5, 484, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 484, 000

The funds here recommended are for the enforcement of the food, drug, and cosmetics acts. Activities are divided into the following three categories with major emphasis being placed in the order named: (1) products involving dire hazard to health, (2) filthy or decomposed products which may or may not present health hazards, and (3) products which are economic cheats or frauds.

The committee also recommends approval of 43 passenger automobiles for replacement only, an increase of 38 over the House allowance. The program requires inspectors to be in constant travel status in Government-owned vehicles. In fiscal year 1953 13 automobiles were replaced. No purchases of replacements were authorized for fiscal years 1954 and 1955. It is estimated that 105 of a total fleet of 189 automobiles will meet replacement standards by July 1, 1955.

CERTIFICATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES

(Annual indefinite)

Funds for this program are derived from the collection of fees for the certification of certain antibiotics, coal-tar colors and insulin, inspection of seafood plants, and the establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues.

The committee recommends allowance for the purchase of not to exceed four passenger-carrying motor vehicles for replacement only. Fees earned from services performed will be used to purchase the replacement vehicles.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 880, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 880, 000
House allowance.....	2, 880, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 880, 000

The funds here recommended are for support of Freedmen's Hospital, which consists of a general hospital and tuberculosis hospital with an estimated average daily patient load of 364 for 1956. Federal funds provide approximately 75 percent of the total operating costs, the balance being derived from receipts from pay patients, \$668,000, and by reimbursement from the District of Columbia, \$300,000, and from other States, \$20,000.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$410, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	539, 000
House allowance.....	539, 000
Committee recommendation.....	539, 000

This appropriation provides 70 percent of the total operating costs of Gallaudet College, which has a total enrollment of 368 students, 281 in the college and 87 in the elementary department. The remaining support funds, \$232,000, are derived from tuition payments from the District of Columbia at \$1,295 per annum, and other tuition fees.

In order to meet the minimum accreditation standards, it is necessary to recruit an adequate faculty. The funds provided in the bill will permit the addition of 13 new faculty positions.

CONSTRUCTION

1955 appropriation.....	\$259, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 225, 000
House allowance.....	2, 225, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 225, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$2,225,000 to cover the cost of a dormitory for women at an estimated cost of \$625,000, and a combined physical education and activities building, heating plant, laundry and shop, at an estimated cost of \$1,600,000. This construction is the first phase of a total program estimated to cost \$8,646,000 over a period of several years.

The inadequacy of the physical plant, in addition to deficiencies in staff, has been another reason for disapproval of the college's application for accreditation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 720, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 766, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate, an increase of \$234,000 over the House allowance.

The amount of \$3,000,000 in direct Federal funds will provide 52.5 percent of the total estimated operating costs, the balance being derived from reimbursements from other accounts, \$253,330, and reimbursements from non-Federal sources (tuition, other student fees, gifts and grants, endowment income, and sales by auxiliary enterprises), \$2,458,018.

The increase of \$234,000 would make provision for the following: (1) 8 teachers in medicine, (2) operation and maintenance of 3 new buildings and 1 renovated building, and (3) increased allowance for repairs and renovation of physical plant. Full-time equivalent enrollment in 1955 is estimated at 3,175, the same as the actual enrollment in 1954, which is 2,116 less than the top enrollment in 1948. In view of the gradually decreasing number of full-time students, major emphasis can be placed on using available funds for developing and improving the academic program.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1955 appropriation.....	None
1956 budget estimate.....	\$150, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	75, 000

The committee recommends \$75,000 for beginning preparation of plans and specifications for additional construction.

The funds recommended would provide for a start on the following requested items: the military science-physical education building and home economics building. Other construction projects totaling approximately \$25,000,000 have been approved in recent years; and three of these projects are still in the planning stage, with funds having been available for three years and longer. From this record it does not appear that in excess of the amount here recommended can be obligated in fiscal year 1956.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

1955 appropriation.....	\$4, 808, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	122, 000
House allowance.....	122, 000
Committee recommendation.....	122, 000

The funds here recommended are for the construction of an underground conduit. The telephone company has advised the university that the steam tunnel now being used is not a proper vehicle for the placing of underground telephone cable and that necessary safety precautions would preclude the placing of new, or replacing of existing, cable in this tunnel.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 150, 000
1956 budget allowance.....	2, 008, 600
House allowance.....	2, 008, 600
Committee recommendation.....	2, 008, 600

The committee approves the full amount of the budget estimate for the liquidation of contract authority granted in previous appropriation acts. These funds will be used for payment of obligations incurred in connection with the construction of a law building, \$457,100, construction of an administration building, \$405,500, and construction of a men's dormitory, \$1,146,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1955 appropriation-----	\$23, 673, 261
1956 budget estimate-----	23, 673, 261
House allowance-----	23, 673, 261
Committee recommendation-----	26, 500, 000

The committee approves \$26,500,000, an increase of \$2,826,739 over the House allowance for the further development of vocational education. There is provided for grants under the George-Barden Act \$26,325,000, and under the increased allowance the limitation affecting distributive education is stricken. The balance, \$175,000, is for allotment to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under specific acts.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC
ARTS

1955 appropriation-----	\$2, 501, 500
1956 budget estimate-----	2, 501, 500
House allowance-----	2, 501, 500
Committee recommendation-----	2, 501, 500

The committee, as it has throughout the years, recommends the full amount of the authorization for this program under which funds are made available to land-grant colleges and universities in the several States, Hawaii, and Alaska.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation-----	\$2, 925, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	3, 320, 000
House allowance-----	3, 050, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 000, 000

Consideration was given to three separate estimates in connection with this item—to that for "Salaries and expenses," for which was requested \$3,000,000; to that for "Cooperative research in education," for which was requested \$200,000; and to that for "National Advisory Committee on Education," for which was requested \$120,000.

This committee concurs in the action of the House in allowing no funds for cooperative research in education or for the National Advisory Committee on Education, but is unable to agree that an additional \$50,000 is required for the regular program, and accordingly recommends a reduction to allow no more than the budget estimate for salaries and expenses.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1955 appropriation-----	\$75, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	65, 000, 000
House allowance-----	65, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	65, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$65,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, in order to provide funds for payments in full to school districts for the operation and maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas in accordance with Public Law 874, as amended.

The total estimate of requirements to cover entitlements in fiscal year 1956 is \$10,000,000 less than in 1955, due principally to the "3 percent absorption" clause that will apply to fiscal year 1956 entitlements.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1955 appropriation.....	\$118, 500, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	24, 000, 000
House allowance.....	24, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	24, 000, 000

The committee approves the full amount of the budget request for grants for carrying out the school-construction program in federally affected areas in accordance with Public Law 815, as amended.

This allowance will make available sufficient funds to pay in full the entitlements under applications filed through December 1, 1954, with a balance of perhaps \$1,500,000 for later applications.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$900, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

This additional allowance is approved upon the representations from the Office of Education that if it is not allowed the White House Conference on Education, to be held in November 1955, would be severely handicapped by the lack of administrative guidance, by the lack of advisory services expected from the committee, and by the lack of facilities to render a proper report on the conference.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$27, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	39, 000, 000
House allowance.....	32, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$35,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the House allowance, \$8,000,000 over the appropriation for 1955, and a decrease of \$4,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The additional funds recommended by the committee will enable special projects initiated in 1955 to be continued in 1956, and there is provided \$400,000 for such projects under section 4 (b).

The committee has further provided that allotments under section 2 of the act shall be made on the basis of \$36,000,000 to enable the States and other agencies to avail themselves of maximum allotments when prepared to do so.

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

1955 appropriation.....	\$900, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 350, 000
House allowance.....	1, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$2,000,000, an increase of \$1,100,000 over the 1955 appropriation, and \$350,000 below the budget estimate.

The recommended increase will provide for an accelerated program of fellowship support of young physicians who are willing to undertake the training necessary to become specialized in physical medicine and rehabilitation. The committee also recommends deletion of the limiting provisions which are applicable to sections 4 and 7 of the

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, which sections provide for training grants and traineeships, respectively.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$835, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	1, 223, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000

The committee recommends \$1,100,000, an increase of \$265,000 over the 1955 appropriation and \$123,000 below the budget estimate. The increase provided should enable the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to adequately administer the broadened responsibilities under the 1954 amendments to the basic act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREAMBLE

There was considered in the estimate for the preamble paragraph a request from the Public Health Service for 160 passenger-carrying vehicles, of which 110 were for replacement only and 50 were for additional units. This request is a departure from the practice heretofore followed when requests were made in the individual accounts for cars; and while the justifications presented identified the requested cars with individual accounts, allowance of the estimate would permit the assignment solely within administrative discretion. The committee feels that the method heretofore employed is better and, accordingly, makes allowance in the individual accounts for cars. Future requests should be placed in the individual accounts.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1955 appropriation.....	\$13, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	13, 660, 000
House allowance.....	12, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 660, 000

The committee recommends \$13,660,000, the full amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,660,000 over the House allowance for grants to States for basic preventive health services and for direct operating costs, including technical assistance to States in the form of training and consultative services.

The committee had appeals from many Senators to allow the full budget estimate of \$9,725,000 for grants to States, as well as communications from practically all of the State health departments urging restoration of this reduction. The committee has heeded the advice of its colleagues and of the State officials and recommends the full budget estimate and has added a proviso to make available for grants not less than \$9,725,000.

VENEREAL DISEASES

1955 appropriation.....	\$3, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

The committee approves \$3,500,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the budget estimate, for the control of venereal diseases. Statistics

reflect that the incidence of these diseases has increased in many States during the past year. The additional funds increase the grants to States program from the proposed \$700,000 to \$1,200,000 and it will enable the States to expand and intensify their case-finding projects.

TUBERCULOSIS

1955 appropriation.....	\$6, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends no change in the appropriation for this item but has approved an additional allocation of \$500,000, from \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000, to be available only for grants to States and to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of case-finding projects. Deaths in 1949 from all forms of tuberculosis were 39,100—in 1954, 16,920, a decrease of nearly 60 percent in 5 years. An intensification of the case-finding activity offers hope for further reduction in the mortality rate.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1955 appropriation.....	\$4, 300, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	4, 400, 000
House allowance.....	4, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 250, 000

The committee recommends \$5,250,000, an increase of \$950,000 over the appropriation for 1955 and \$850,000 over the budget estimate.

During the course of the hearings the committee was advised of some of the problems arising with respect to poliomyelitis vaccine subsequent to the submission of the budget estimate and consideration of the bill by the House. The Department submitted a request for additional funds in the amount of \$850,000 for inspection and testing of the vaccine. The committee recommends approval of the additional estimate and inclusion of the following language:

of which not less than \$850,000 shall be available only for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1955 adjusted appropriation.....	\$2, 756, 500
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 818, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

The recommendation for this item represents an increase of \$743,500 over the adjusted 1955 appropriation; and of this increase \$412,500 is allotted to air pollution studies, making available approximately \$595,000 for this purpose. For water supply and water pollution activities an increase of \$257,000 is provided.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES, CINCINNATI, OHIO

1955 appropriation.....	None
1956 budget estimate.....	\$415, 000
House allowance.....	415, 000
Committee recommendation.....	415, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate for the installation of a laboratory air-conditioning system, \$315,000,

and equipment for the pilot plant, \$100,000, at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, in order that more effective use of the facility may be made.

DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL, ALASKA

1955 appropriation	\$1, 125, 000
1956 budget estimate	1, 125, 000
House allowance	1, 125, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 125, 000

The committee approves \$1,125,000, the amount of the budget request. There was an estimated 50-percent increase in the total population of Alaska from July 1950 to July 1953, which has added to the overall public-health problem. This appropriation supplements several other Federal health grants made to the Territory.

GRANTS, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1955 appropriation	None
1956 budget estimate	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	None

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the disallowance of the budget request for \$1,000,000 for grants to States for water pollution control activities. The committee sees no reason to resume this activity which was suspended after the 1952 appropriation of \$900,000.

SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The Congress made available in 1954 \$2,000,000 for surveys and planning for hospital construction, as authorized in section 646 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, which section authorized the funds to be appropriated to remain available until expended.

The bill as it came to the Senate contained a provision limiting the availability of the funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, to December 31, 1956. The committee recommends that these funds remain available for expenditure through June 30, 1958.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1955 appropriation	\$96, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate	125, 000, 000
House allowance	96, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	125, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$125,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, an increase of \$29,000,000 over the 1955 appropriation.

The House approved \$75,000,000 for payments under part C of the act, the original Hill-Burton program, and \$21,000,000 for part G, the four new categories authorized under the recent amendments to the act. As of May 25, 1955, surveys under part G had been completed by only three States and their plans approved by the Surgeon General. No applications for funds have been received under the plans so approved. The 1955 appropriation included \$21,000,000 for part G projects, none of which is likely to be obligated until sometime

in fiscal 1956, but will remain available during that fiscal year. This amount, together with the amount approved for part G, will provide a total of \$42,000,000, slightly in excess of two-thirds of the annual authorization for the new categories.

Funds authorized under part C, the original Hill-Burton program, are available for use in two of the categories of part G—hospitals for the chronically ill and for diagnostic and treatment centers.

Section 636 of the act authorizes the Surgeon General to conduct research, experiments, and demonstrations relating to the effective development and utilization of hospital services, facilities, and resources and to approve grants to States and other agencies for these purposes. The committee recommends inclusion of the following language which will authorize the expenditure of funds from this appropriation for these purposes:

Provided further, That the Surgeon General may allocate from the above sums not to exceed \$1,200,000 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act.

The committee's attention was called to a circumstance in the construction of a small hospital in nearby Virginia for which a modest sum was contemplated, using local labor and mechanics. But under the Davis-Bacon Act it was determined by the Department of Labor that the "local" prevailing wage rates to be paid on the project were those paid on a building erected by the General Services Administration in the county, which were comparable to those paid in the District of Columbia. The project sponsors of course expected to pay the local prevailing wages, but objected to the determination by which the Washington scale was imposed on the community whose wage rates are in no wise comparable to metropolitan Washington's. The committee feels that the Hill-Burton structures should be erected with wage scales comparable to those of similar area projects, and that the imposition of scales prevailing in a metropolitan section far removed from the locality is not in keeping with either the law or spirit of the Davis-Bacon Act

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 100, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	1, 400, 000
House allowance.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 400, 000

The committee recommends \$1,400,000, the full amount of the budget request. The amendments approved in 1954 established four new categories of hospital construction; and this, together with the \$29,000,000 proposed increase in grants for hospital construction, has created an additional administrative workload. The committee is approving the additional allowance of \$300,000 in order that the programs may be adequately administered.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1955 appropriation.....	\$33, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	34, 378, 000
House allowance.....	34, 026, 000
Committee recommendation.....	34, 026, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

The increase over the 1955 appropriation will defray additional costs anticipated as a result of conversion of certain CPC grade

employees to wage-board schedules as provided by recently enacted legislation, and will provide more adequate care for statutory beneficiaries of the Public Health Service

The committee recommends inclusion of the following language designed to eliminate bookkeeping required in connection with a transfer of funds from the Treasury Department to this account for the care of an individual permanently disabled in the course of an arrest:

Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,

The committee further recommends the replacement of one ambulance, a 1939 model Packard, with accumulated mileage in excess of 82,000.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 900, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 950, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$3,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the 1955 appropriation.

The Department requested authority for replacement of 13 passenger-carrying vehicles for transportation of inspection and fumigation personnel and fumigation equipment between quarantine stations, maritime docks, and air fields. The committee has allowed replacement of these vehicles.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$24, 174, 747
1956 budget estimate.....	33, 590, 000
House allowance.....	33, 840, 000
Committee recommendation.....	33, 840, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, an increase of \$250,000 over the budget estimate, and \$9,665,253 over the amount available in 1955 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for this program.

The level of Indian health is in general far below that of the rest of the population. The average life expectancy for Indians is only 36 years, whereas it is over 60 years for the white population. Diseases which account for the high mortality rate among Indians have long ceased to be a major cause of death in the rest of the population. The tuberculosis death rate for Indians is as much as 40 times the rate in the white population; infant mortality from all causes is 10 times greater among Indians. Mortality resulting from other preventable diseases reaches much higher rates among Indians than in the other segments of the population.

The committee recognizes that the whole problem of Indian health is of long standing, not to be overcome spontaneously. The committee will, however, expect the Public Health Service to accelerate the long-range program of bringing the health of the Indian on a par with the rest of the population. With total Federal responsibility for Indian health now to be administered by the Public Health Service, and with the additional funds provided, greater improvement is to be expected. The Surgeon General's action in administering this program as a single administrative entity, in which the hospital and health elements will be fully integrated under a Division of Indian

Health, should allay the fears expressed by tribal councils and others that the program might be segmented and absorbed into the various organizational and functional entities of the Service.

The committee recommends inclusion of the following language:

purchase of not to exceed seventy-two passenger motor vehicles, of which forty-seven shall be for replacement only

The Department had requested 50 new automobiles for this program, but the committee in allowing the purchase of only 25 does so with the admonition that the Department should avail itself of the authority already in the bill to transfer automobiles between bureaus and offices. The committee notes that many of the automobiles which the Department requested be replaced in other units have accumulated very low mileage.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 687, 567
1956 budget estimate.....	4, 550, 000
House allowance.....	4, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$5,000,000, an increase of \$3,312,433 over the appropriation for 1955, \$450,000 over the 1956 budget estimate, and \$250,000 over the House allowance.

In 1947 the hospital at Sells, Ariz., was destroyed by fire. This hospital served approximately 7,700 Papago Indians, the majority of whom reside on the Papago Reservation. The nearest hospital is the San Xavier Indian Hospital, which is 61 miles from Sells, obviously too great a distance to transport seriously ill patients. Since 1947 the reservation has been served by only a small clinic operated from a vacant schoolroom. The bill includes \$250,000 for the drawing of plans and specifications and the beginning of construction of a 50-bed hospital to replace the one destroyed by fire.

The committee has approved \$200,000 allowed by the House but not requested in the estimate, which is for the preparation of plans and option on a site for a hospital at Gallup, N. Mex. Erection of this hospital will enable the Public Health Service to refer patients from outlying reservation hospitals to this medical center for specialized medical, surgical, orthopedic, and rehabilitation services. This hospital, with the replacement of the hospital at Shiprock, will complete the hospital program for the Navaho Indians.

The committee recommends inclusion of the following language which will enable the Public Health Service to better coordinate its activities under this program with the Department of Interior:

Provided, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has in the field an Office of Buildings and Utilities to supervise design and construction, and savings could be made by utilizing this existing unit rather than establishing one in the Public Health Service.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1955 appropriation.....	\$4, 625, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	6, 399, 000
House allowance.....	5, 399, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 399, 000

The committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 from the budget estimate and concurs with the House in its denial of funds to initiate a new grant program in air and water pollution with funds from this appropriation. It recommends a continuation of the basic research grant program supported by this appropriation and its extension into the field of nursing as requested. The latter, a new program, should warrant a special progress report so as to permit the committee to follow its progress.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1955 appropriation.....	\$21, 737, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	22, 328, 000
House allowance.....	22, 328, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 400, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$4,072,000 over the House allowance and directs that \$3.5 million of this be applied to expand the base of the cooperative studies on chemotherapy and \$500,000 for further demonstrations in the practical application of knowledge already available on cancer of the cervix in women.

The committee was much impressed by the information brought to it on the problems presented by cancer of the cervix, the second most common cancer of women. Convincing evidence was adduced to demonstrate the means available to prevent the tragic end results of this disease through early diagnosis and suitable treatment. The practicability of such early diagnosis by cell smears prior to development of invasive disease was well demonstrated by studies in the past 3 years in Memphis, Tenn., yet this study is relatively unknown. Most certainly this study should continue and others be added to it. Demonstration units in other types of communities and by other means should be established. The practicability of including such an examination in the routine health examination should be studied. The problem of specialized people capable of performing the examination should be studied. In short, the committee believes the advances demonstrated by the Memphis studies should be extended to make this new knowledge and these new techniques available to all.

Development of the cancer chemotherapy program has been followed closely during the past year. It is gratifying to note that after experiencing initial difficulties a central organization has been formed which will foster the type of collaborative research in chemotherapy the committee had in mind 2 years ago when it first made provision for initiation of the program. It is particularly happy to note that other organizations—the Veterans' Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Cancer Society, and the Damon Runyon Fund—are joining with the National Institutes of Health to make this program a truly national one. The potential for progress which is indicated and which has already taken place in recent years has encouraged the committee, now that an organization has been established, to recommend a sizable increase in the funds to support that study. In recommending an increase of \$3.5 million the committee realizes that a portion must be expended on the maintenance of the central organization and that it may be advisable to segregate a portion of the funds for contract work, to which point testimony was had from private cancer specialists and authority for which appropriate language is added. The committee wishes, through its staff, to maintain particularly close contact with this program.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$14, 147, 500
1956 budget estimate.....	17, 501, 000
House allowance.....	17, 751, 000
Committee recommendation.....	21, 850, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$4,099,000 over the House allowance. The committee continues to be impressed by the magnitude of growing problems of the mentally ill which appear to be common in both the young and the old. The large increase in our older citizens has had an impact on the number of mentally ill on one end of the scale and the increase in serious juvenile delinquency affecting the other.

The mounting cost of care for these disabled people is certain evidence that the problem is large and that our efforts should be extended to remedy it. It is appreciated that final answers to many of these problems could come only from research. However, from activities in recent years it is clear that we are not applying the knowledge available and that such application will have ready and quick dividends. Evidence of progress along these lines is apparent in many States in the development of regional associations of State governors whose conferences have sparked a general awareness of the problem and what can be attained in activities that can be started on a local level generally, in part, with some Federal support.

The increase recommended by the committee should permit extension of each of the major segments of the mental health program. The direct research should permit a more effective program on the study of drugs having pronounced effects on the central nervous system, on problems related to personality development, and on problems related to the interplay between organic diseases and personality disorders.

The increase should also supply additional training opportunities in a number of serious shortage areas which impede progress in these diseases. The dearth of psychiatrists, psychologists, and their supporting personnel continues to be a bottleneck which needs to be eliminated. Apart from training, more competent personnel must be introduced and retained in the research area if the many pressing problems in the field are to find even partial solution in the near future.

Apart from additional funds there would appear to be a need for developing a new type of child facility in support of the Institute's program on mental health in children. It is believed that such facility should be constructed on an experimental basis and as inexpensively as possible so as to permit modification when precise needs are developed. Authority for temporary construction is recommended. The final design of facilities for care of mentally ill children, which will result from these studies, should find utilization in many medical care programs.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

1955 appropriation.....	\$16, 668, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	17, 278, 000
House allowance.....	17, 278, 000
Committee recommendation.....	23, 800, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$23,800,000 in support of activities under this appropriation, an increase of \$6,622,000 above the budget request and the House allowance.

Testimony this year showed that sound progress had been made in the more important causes of cardiac disability—that is, arteriosclerosis, hypertension, and rheumatic fever. Development in these fields would appear to be sufficiently far along that advantage would be gained if sizable increases were granted in each area. Particularly impressing were the striking advances in prevention of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease which result from widespread application of knowledge already available.

The committee is also interested in progressive development of new medicinal agents which have an effect in the field of high blood pressure and in progress on our understanding of the development and causes of hardening of the arteries. The testimony would appear to warrant an accelerated program in these two fields. It appears that there are many drugs recently developed which have not been fully exploited. It appears, furthermore, that a definitive understanding of how certain of these agents already in use have their effect is still wanting. The committee is convinced, on the basis of the budget testimony, that such activities can be increased both in the direct operations at Bethesda and in the grants-supported activities in non-Federal institutions.

Similarly the understanding of the basic causes of arteriosclerosis is unknown. Nonetheless, knowledge of these causes in terms of disturbed chemical mechanisms of the body that are related to the metabolism of fatty substances has been forthcoming; and it is believed that this too warrants increased activity.

The committee received impressive testimony, particularly by non-Federal witnesses, of the possibilities of uncovering fundamental information of the nature of disease through a study of its geographic distribution. The committee proposes not less than \$100,000 of the increases to be utilized for field investigations and that the Heart Institute propose a more rounded program for consideration in the coming year.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 990, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 136, 000
House allowance.....	2, 136, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 136, 000

The committee recommends \$2,136,000 in support of activities under this appropriation. This is the budget estimate and the House allowance. Information on research and training activities covered by this appropriation were of interest to the committee in that they appeared to indicate a shift of emphasis in the research program. It appears to the committee that this is highly desirable in that the program should include a broader approach to problems of dental health. The extension of studies to encompass supporting tissue of the tooth, both bone and soft tissue, would appear to be a logical extension of current research activities. As nonscientists the committee raises the question of whether even broader exploration into more general metabolic factors may not be indicated. They would appreciate a serious inquiry into the broader opportunities of dental research for submission to the committee at its hearings next year.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$8, 270, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	8, 740, 000
House allowance.....	8, 740, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 725, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$12,725,000 for activities under this appropriation, or an increase of \$3,985,000 in excess of the budget estimate and House allowance.

This Institute has broad responsibility for research and training in a number of disease entities. In the past it has not had the funds to develop a full Institute program. The recommended increase should make this possibility a reality.

The committee was impressed by the great dearth of knowledge that continues to exist in the field of diabetes. It is hoped that the planned program in this field initiated 2 years ago by the Institute will eventually result in a better understanding of the disease and, indirectly, in an increased ability to control it as it affects the human patient. Yet, the committee has an appreciation that the broad field of diabetes is the most important of the metabolic diseases and can only be studied with the utilization of many disciplines in both the clinic and the laboratory.

It also appreciates that studies in this field must consider the many metabolic processes which are concerned with the handling of foodstuff and only incidentally are reflected in an increase or decrease of blood sugar. However, testimony before the committee indicates that research opportunities are available in the field and will expect the recommended increase to be utilized to take advantage of certain of these.

It is the committee's understanding that among the opportunities are studies in insulin itself—its chemical nature, its biological activities, the possibility that small molecules which now constitute a portion of the large protein molecule may contain this active principle. It is also aware that more remains to be done to clarify the broad endocrinological pattern upon which diabetes is so frequently superimposed—sometimes as a disease entity and sometimes as a complex of symptoms. There would appear also to be a need for clarification of heredity or familial background as an important factor in development of this disease.

The committee is convinced, on the basis of testimony given before it, that much remains to be done on this condition. It will expect this program to receive greater emphasis within the direct operations at Bethesda as well as in the grants-supported activities.

The committee viewed with considerable interest the dramatic advances incidental to the development of a new steroid agent now available for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. It was equally interested in the less understood studies that were presented and which related to the basic mechanism underlying the disease.

MICROBIOLOGY ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$6, 180, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	6, 645, 000
House allowance.....	6, 645, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 580, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$7,265,000 for activities under this appropriation, an increase of \$935,000 in excess of the estimate and the House allowance. Of the increase, \$185,000 is primarily for an expansion of studies in the direct operations which are related to upper respiratory diseases and continuing the studies of influenza vaccine formerly financed by the Department of Defense, and \$750,000 for activities related to investigation and testing of poliomyelitis vaccine.

It was pointed out to the committee that upper respiratory diseases still constitute the largest single category causing temporary disability and great economic distress both as a result of direct cost to the patient and absenteeism to industry. It would appear that the work of the Institute has made a striking inroad into the deficiencies of our knowledge in this area through the demonstration of a new group of viruses which are responsible at least for a portion of these diseases. The increase will permit an extension of these studies to include the development of vaccines and the testing of their effectiveness in the field. It will permit further search for related viruses so as to be certain that the total group of viruses which have been designated as the APC (adenoidal-pharyngeal-conjunctival) viruses are uncovered and make further evaluation of their economic importance to the community.

As a corollary of the use of tissue-culture techniques in the study of viruses and in the general exploration of the APC viruses, the committee heard of interesting progress on the use of these viruses in the study of cancer. Such studies should be encouraged and their extension should be possible within the recommended increase.

The Department submitted a request for an additional amount of \$750,000 for conducting investigations and testing poliomyelitis vaccine. The committee recommends approval of the additional funds requested and the inclusion of the following language:

of which not less than \$750,000 shall be available only for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$7, 600, 500
1956 budget estimate.....	8, 111, 000
House allowance.....	8, 861, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 850, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$11,850,000 in support of the activities of this program, an increase of \$2,989,000 over the House allowance. In recommending this increase it recognizes the needs of the Institute which are satisfied by the increases in the House. These are for the establishment of an additional clinical unit specifically devoted to the study of eye diseases. They provide also for a program in the field of mental retardation.

The committee is most impressed by the rapid development of this one of the younger Institutes of the National Institutes of Health. It believes the Institute is to be congratulated for the very rapid development in this program and for the program achievements already in hand. The base already developed is adequate for extension in the coming fiscal year. A particular comment may be made concerning the solution in two areas of blindness—that due to an infectious agent, toxic plasma, and that due to high oxygen tension

in the newborn, retrolental fibroplasia. It also calls attention to the successful activities in the field of epilepsy, in which remarkable achievements have been attained.

Programs in research on the cause and treatment of neurological and sensory disorders, as in other areas, depend upon a supply of well-trained scientific personnel. The committee is impressed by the present critical shortage of such personnel which threatens the long-range development of the research attack on these diseases. The committee recommends an increase for training grants over and above the \$96,000 increase recommended by the House in sufficient amount to permit development of a well-rounded training program in the Institute. The committee understands that the bulk of the training funds will be made available in the form of grants to a group of non-Federal institutions that have been exceptionally productive in the training of research workers.

This area, together with that of mental health, continues to be the most critical within the medical profession and the increase noted above is recommended accordingly.

GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

1955 appropriation.....	\$131, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	147, 000
House allowance.....	147, 000
Committee recommendation.....	147, 000

The committee approves the full budget request for \$147,000 for support of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in the Republic of Panama which carries on research work in connection with the numerous tropical diseases prevalent in the region.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 141, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	1, 225, 000
House allowance.....	1, 225, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 225, 000

The committee recommends \$1,225,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for retirement pay for commissioned Public Health Service officers. Retirement benefits are provided by law and whatever funds are required must be made available.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 780, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	2, 780, 000
House allowance.....	2, 762, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 762, 000

The committee recommends \$2,762,000, a decrease of \$18,000 below the budget estimate and \$18,000 below the appropriation for 1955.

No funds are provided for the establishment of an inspection unit, sought for the surveillance of employees' personal and private lives.

The committee was informed that the unforeseen developments with respect to poliomyelitis vaccine might result in unanticipated expenditures during fiscal year 1955. To cover any such eventuality the committee has included the following language in the bill which will enable the Surgeon General to make necessary adjustments

between accounts to meet such costs without resorting to requesting deficiency appropriations:

Provided, that there may be transferred from any appropriation to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, to any other such appropriation such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine for the cost of activities relating to poliomyelitis during the fiscal year 1955.

The committee also recommends adoption of a further proviso as follows:

Provided further, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) is amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty".

This amendment would provide 30 additional positions in the Service at a salary ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel. This additional authority is required to aid the Service in recruiting and retaining eminent surgeons, scientists, and physicians.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation-----	\$2, 445, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	2, 527, 000
House allowance-----	2, 510, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 527, 000

The committee approves \$2,527,000, the full amount of the budget request, for support of St. Elizabeths Hospital which will have an estimated average daily patient load of 7,255 in fiscal year 1956. Of the estimated patient load, 81.3 percent will be paid for by reimbursement from the District of Columbia and other Federal agencies. Inasmuch as the per diem reimbursement rate is computed on the basis of the total Federal appropriation divided by the nonreimbursable Federal patient-days, the reduction of \$17,000 by the House would result in a loss of reimbursements of approximately \$74,000 or a total reduction of \$91,000.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1955 appropriation-----	\$709, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	600, 000
House allowance-----	600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	600, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, the amount of the budget estimate, for financing repairs and improvements to the buildings, grounds, and utilities of St. Elizabeths Hospital. The funds requested for 1956 will provide \$353,000 for 6 new projects and \$176,000 for the completion of 4 previously authorized projects for which appropriated funds have lapsed through oversight on the part of the hospital. The balance, \$61,000, is for grounds maintenance and improvement.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAXIMUM SECURITY BUILDING

1955 appropriation-----	\$110, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	269, 000
House allowance-----	269, 000
Committee recommendation-----	269, 000

The committee approves \$269,000, the full amount of the budget request, to complete detailed working plans and specifications for the construction of a 375-bed building for patients requiring care in maximum security wards, at an estimated total cost of \$7,625,000. Of this amount approximately 80 percent will be collected from the District of Columbia in accordance with provision of the 1955 act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$80, 200, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	88, 000, 000
House allowance.....	84, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	84, 000, 000

The 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act made extensive changes in the OASI program. As a result of these amendments the workload of the Bureau has increased substantially, and both the pending claims load and the time required to process claims have increased. Furthermore, backlogs of work have developed in other activities. A backlog of 100,000 claims over the normal pending load will be carried forward into fiscal year 1956. The House allowance represents an increase of \$3,800,000 over the 1955 available funds, a fairly substantial sum. The Bureau should make every endeavor to carry out its functions with this allowance, but the committee realizes that claims must be promptly processed, benefits promptly paid, and wage records maintained, and that if additional funds are needed to effect these goals, a supplemental request must be honored.

The committee has denied language which would permit the expenditure of funds for the moving of the headquarters staff from Baltimore to Washington. Expenditures for this purpose are prohibited by permanent legislation. The action of the committee is based upon previous congressional action which was unfavorable and a feeling that the decision as to the permanent location of the headquarters staff should be accepted without further appeal.

CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

1955 appropriation.....	\$20, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 870, 000
House allowance.....	3, 870, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 870, 000

Language has been included in the bill to merge previously appropriated funds with the amount newly authorized in the bill to permit all such funds to be used for construction as previously contemplated by the committee. A Comptroller General's decision would otherwise limit the \$1,500,000 appropriated in 1954 to the preparation for construction.

The language recommended by the committee is as follows:

which, together with sums heretofore appropriated for these purposes, shall establish a limit of cost of \$25,370,000, such sums to be consolidated and accounted for as one fund.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1955 appropriation-----	\$1, 438, 000, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	1, 400, 000, 000
House allowance-----	1, 400, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 400, 000, 000

The committee approves the full budget estimate. The Social Security Act establishes a formula which prescribes the basis for Federal financial participation in meeting State expenditures. Consequently State expenditures govern the amount of funds to be appropriated.

During fiscal year 1955 the Federal share of assistance payments in the four programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled will be \$1,357,000,000 or 56.1 percent of the total expenditures by the States and local governments and the Federal Government for this purpose.

The Federal share of expenditures varies considerably by individual States—the Federal Government bears from 40.2 percent to 77.7 percent of the total cost of benefit payments.

The Federal share of payments to individuals varies considerably too—for a disbursement of \$5 to an individual on the old-age assistance rolls a State is reimbursed \$10, or 200 percent; for a disbursement of \$15 a State is reimbursed \$15 or 100 percent; and for a disbursement of \$55, the maximum in which the Federal Government participates, a State is reimbursed \$35 or 63.6 percent.

Based upon recent trends, the budget estimate of \$1.4 billion appears conservative.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1955 appropriation-----	\$1, 487, 500
1956 budget estimate-----	1, 595, 000
House allowance-----	1, 487, 500
Committee recommendation-----	1, 595, 000

The committee recommends \$1,595,000, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$107,500 over the House allowance.

The amount recommended for restoration is to provide for a more frequent review of State and local operations of the public assistance grant-in-aid programs which involve an annual expenditure of Federal funds of \$1.4 billion. The review by the Bureau is the primary basis for assuring that State practices conform to requirements of the Social Security Act and that persons receiving assistance are eligible. It could enable the Bureau to assist States to more effectively and economically administer their programs.

The committee allowance would permit the bureau to make these reviews in each State every 3 years instead of every 5.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation-----	\$1, 600, 000
1956 budget estimate-----	1, 796, 500
House allowance-----	1, 640, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 796, 500

The committee recommends \$1,769,500, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$156,500 above the House allowance.

During this fiscal year a supplemental appropriation was made to the Children's Bureau in the amount of \$75,000 to permit the Bureau

to assist the States in developing programs to combat juvenile delinquency. The House allowance would provide for the full year financing of the 17 positions authorized this year. Testimony presented to the committee revealed that existing staff is unable to handle the number of requests being received for assistance and that much more needs to be done if the problem of juvenile delinquency is to receive the attention it requires.

The budget request would permit a total staff of 43 positions, which would seem warranted in view of the size and scope of the problem.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1955 appropriation.....	\$30,000,000
1956 budget estimate.....	30,000,000
House allowance.....	30,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	34,156,600

The committee recommends \$34,156,600, an increase of \$4,156,600 over the budget estimate and House allowance. The Social Security Act, as amended, authorizes a total appropriation of \$41,500,000 for this program, as follows: \$16,500,000 for maternal and child health services, \$15,000,000 for crippled children's services, and \$10,000,000 for child welfare services.

It is estimated there are 675,000 children in the United States who suffer from rheumatic fever and 275,000 with epilepsy. Only about 9,000 rheumatic fever victims could receive treatment through the State programs in 1955 and only 1,500 of those suffering from epilepsy. The committee recommends increasing the funds for crippled children's services to the full amount authorized in the act, \$15,000,000, and has included the following provision in the bill:

of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States for services for crippled children,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

1955 appropriation.....	\$173,000
OASI transfer.....	123,500
1956 budget estimate.....	180,000
OASI transfer.....	141,000
House allowance.....	173,000
OASI transfer.....	130,000
Committee recommendation.....	173,000
OASI transfer.....	130,000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$303,000, a decrease of \$18,000 below the budget estimate. The allowance makes a provision of \$6,500 for printing necessitated by the social security amendments of 1954 but does not include funds which were requested for an inspection unit, the sole purpose of which appears to be surveillance of the personal and private lives of employees.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$1,162,500
OASI transfer.....	171,000
1956 budget estimate.....	1,662,000
OASI transfer.....	226,000
House allowance.....	1,400,000
OASI transfer.....	200,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,400,000
OASI transfer.....	200,000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$1,600,000, of which \$200,000 would be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, an increase of \$266,500 over the 1955 appropriation and \$288,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee noted that the Department, with only 1,000 sensitive positions, maintains a security office with 31 employees. The Department of Commerce has 21,000 sensitive positions and a security office of only 16 employees, while the Department of Interior services 3,500 sensitive positions with only 6 security employees. The allowance for 1956 does not include funds for more than 10 employees for this function.

The committee has long been aware of the inadequacy of the budget staff and will expect the Department to fill the three additional positions requested for this function by utilizing some of the funds released by the reduction in the security staff. No funds are provided in 1956 for an Office of Inspection whose only purpose seems to be the surveillance of the personal and private lives of employees. No additional funds are to be used to enlarge the Office of Publications and Reports.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1955 appropriation	\$1, 800, 000
OASI transfer	350, 000
1956 budget estimate	1, 915, 000
OASI transfer	475, 000
House allowance	1, 800, 000
OASI transfer	400, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 800, 000
OASI transfer	400, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$2,200,000, of which \$400,000 would be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, an increase of \$50,000 over the 1955 appropriation and \$190,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee is of the opinion that this account should not be further increased until the Department takes cognizance of the House admonition against increasing the number of positions, in the Washington headquarters, of grades the base pay of which are above \$10,000. There is no justification for the maintenance of two grade GS-16 positions in this operating unit.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

1955 appropriation	\$350, 000
Transfers	387, 500
1956 budget estimate	395, 000
Transfers	397, 500
House allowance	372, 500
Transfers	392, 500
Committee recommendation	372, 500
Transfers	392, 500

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$765,000, of which \$370,000 is to be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and \$22,500 to be transferred from the certification and inspection services account of the Food and Drug Administration, a decrease of \$27,500 below the estimate and an increase of \$27,500 over the amount appropriated for 1955.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$400, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	400, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate, \$400,000. This program has a threefold purpose: the allocation of surplus Federal property and real property for health and educational purposes and the compliance or protection of the Government's interest in the transfer of property. Since 1952 the amount of surplus property allocated to various State agencies for health and educational purposes has risen from an estimated value of \$42,110,000 to an estimated \$126,000,000 in 1956. The value of real property available for transfer has risen since 1953 from \$2,700,361 to an estimate in 1956 of \$11,529,343.

REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORITY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For the construction of women's dormitories on the grounds of the university there was a total authorization of \$1,969,200 including contract authority in the amount of \$1,264,380, contained in several appropriation acts, the latest being the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act of 1953. The buildings have been completed and the contract authority has been used and liquidated in the amount of \$1,085,180, leaving an unused balance of \$179,200, which is no longer required.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

The committee recommends the deletion of the limitation in section 204 with respect to the funds available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1955 appropriation.....	\$8, 400, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	8, 150, 000
House allowance.....	8, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 000, 000

The committee approves \$8,000,000, the House allowance and a reduction of \$150,000 from the budget estimate, which appears adequate for the Board to carry on its activities. The Board offered no testimony to justify restoration of any portion of the reduction.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$425, 500
1956 budget estimate.....	435, 000
House allowance.....	435, 000
Committee recommendation.....	435, 000

The committee recommends \$435,000, the amount of the budget request for the Board, the primary duty of which is mediating disputes between labor and management in the rail and air transport industries concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, and working conditions.

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

1955 appropriation.....	\$300, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	250, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The funds here recommended are for the estimated cost of emergency boards, neutral arbitrators, and for neutrals appointed to sit with boards of adjustment to hear and decide grievances and rule interpretation disputes arising between railway labor and management.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

1955 appropriation.....	\$495, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	502, 000
House allowance.....	502, 000
Committee recommendation.....	502, 000

The approved funds are for administrative expenses connected with the Board's work. Salaries of the 36-member Board, comprised of 18 selected by organizations of railway employees and 18 selected by carriers, estimated at approximately \$500,000 per year are paid by the carriers and labor organizations.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$6, 364, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	6, 100, 000
House allowance.....	6, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 100, 000

This recommendation provides the full budget estimate, a decrease of \$264,000 from the 1955 appropriation.

When the Board appeared before the other body inquiry was made with respect to the action of the Board, not concurred in by the labor member, in denying to Indians residing within the Navaho Reservation the right to file claims for unemployment compensation during the period July through November 1954. The House committee commented that it was of the opinion that this blanket order was arbitrary and wholly without legal authority.

This committee pursued the same subject and asked that it be supplied with what the Board deemed its statutory authority to deny any applicant the right to even file a claim. The statutory provision relied upon by the Board for such authority confers no such discretionary power in view of this committee. In consequence thereof there is recommended for inclusion in the bill the following provision:

Provided, That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest practicable time.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$3, 124, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	3, 210, 000
House allowance.....	3, 124, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 124, 000

The funds here recommended are for the operating expenses of this service, which has the responsibility for assisting parties involved in labor-management disputes and in preventing or ending strikes.

BOARDS OF INQUIRY

1955 appropriation.....	\$10, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	10, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

The recommended funds are to enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry which may be appointed by the President to investigate and report the facts in labor-management disputes wherein the national health or safety is threatened.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

1955 appropriation.....	\$5, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	10, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000

The recommended amount is for payment to the Commission of the Federal contribution toward administrative expenses. The Commission, a joint agency representing the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, encourages cooperative activities among the States on pollution problems in the Potomac River Basin.

The justification for the additional allowance requested was that the several States are now contributing a total of \$30,000, the maximum amount stipulated in the compact. The committee suggests that negotiations should first be undertaken to modify the compact to increase the limitation on State contributions so that all beneficiaries under the compact might participate in furnishing additional operating funds.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

1955 appropriation.....	\$5, 134, 000
1956 budget estimate.....	4, 210, 000
House allowance.....	4, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 400, 000

The committee approves \$4,400,000, an increase of \$190,000 over the budget estimate, for maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home, to be derived from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund which consists of contributions from members of the Army and Air Corps, court-martial pay stoppages or fines, and all forfeitures on account of desertion.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907) -----	\$2,550,000	\$2,550,000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917) -----	7,138,331	7,138,331	-----
Total -----	9,688,331	9,688,331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended.....	\$40,000	\$40,000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	235,000	25,000	-\$210,000
Total, Department of Labor.....	280,000	70,000	-\$210,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Public Health Service:			
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals.....	12,000	12,000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund.....	32,650	32,650	-----
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund.....	10,000	10,000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	700	700	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	55,350	55,350	-----
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	701,500,000	731,000,000	+29,500,000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund.....	10,360,000	10,560,000	+200,000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	711,860,000	741,560,000	+29,700,000
SOLDIERS' HOME			
Soldiers' Home permanent fund.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	712,200,350	741,690,350	+29,490,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955, ESTIMATES FOR 1956, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,327,000	\$1,527,000	\$1,527,000	\$1,627,000	+\$300,000	+\$100,000
Manpower mobilization, civil defense, and promoting employment of older workers.....		473,000				—473,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	1,327,000	2,000,000	1,527,000	1,627,000	+300,000	+100,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
Salaries and expenses.....	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,467,900	1,482,900	+32,900	—17,100
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS						
Salaries and expenses.....	735,000	860,000	817,500	845,000	+110,000	—15,000
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS						
Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	392,000	346,000	375,000	+75,000	—17,000
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	+100,000	
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY						
Salaries and expenses.....	4,792,500	5,100,000	4,942,500	5,100,000	+307,500	
Grants to States.....	229,500,000	250,280,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	+20,500,000	—280,000
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	126,000,000	150,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	—6,000,000	—30,000,000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	17,500,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+2,500,000	20,000,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—continued						
Mexican farm labor program.....	\$1,756,000	\$1,172,000	\$1,035,000	\$1,172,000	—\$584,000	—\$137,000
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	379,548,500	446,552,000	395,977,500	396,272,000	+16,723,500	—\$50,280,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,030,000	2,257,000	2,147,000	2,202,000	+172,000	—55,000
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite).....	[43,600,000]	[44,700,000]	[44,700,000]	[44,700,000]	[+1,100,000]	—
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	2,030,000	2,257,000	2,147,000	2,202,000	+172,000	—55,000
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
Salaries and expenses.....	5,350,000	6,845,000	5,850,000	6,325,000	+975,000	—475,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU						
Salaries and expenses.....	348,000	348,000	348,000	348,000	—	—
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION						
Salaries and expenses.....	6,116,500	6,162,000	6,162,000	6,162,000	+45,500	—
Total title I, Department of Labor.....	400,305,000	470,116,000	417,792,900	418,838,900	+18,533,900	—51,277,100
						+1,046,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND						
Education of the blind	\$205, 000	\$224, 000	\$224, 000	\$224, 000	+\$19, 000	
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses (general)	5, 100, 000	5, 484, 000	5, 484, 000	5, 484, 000	+384, 000	
Salaries and expenses (certification and inspection services)	[1, 161, 000]	[1, 183, 000]	[1, 183, 000]	[1, 183, 000]	[+22, 000]	
Total, Food and Drug Administration	5, 100, 000	5, 484, 000	5, 484, 000	5, 484, 000	+384, 000	
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL						
Salaries and expenses	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000		
GALLAUDET COLLEGE						
Salaries and expenses	410, 000	539, 000	539, 000	539, 000	+129, 000	
Construction of buildings	259, 000	2, 225, 000	2, 225, 000	2, 225, 000	+1, 966, 000	
Total, Gallaudet College	669, 000	2, 764, 000	2, 764, 000	2, 764, 000	+2, 095, 000	
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Salaries and expenses	2, 720, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 766, 000	3, 000, 000	+280, 000	\$+234, 000
Plans and specifications		150, 000		75, 000	+75, 000	+75, 000
Construction of buildings	4, 808, 000	122, 000	122, 000	122, 000	-4, 686, 000	
Law building (liquidation of contract authority)	200, 000	457, 100	457, 100	457, 100	+257, 100	
Biology-greenhouse building (liquidation of contract authority)	250, 000				-250, 000	
Administration building (liquidation of contract authority)	700, 000	405, 500	405, 500	405, 500	-294, 500	

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
HOWARD UNIVERSITY—continued							
Men's dormitory (liquidation of contract authority)-----		\$1, 146, 000	\$1, 146, 000	\$1, 146, 000	+ \$1, 146, 000		
Total, Howard University-----	\$3, 678, 000	5, 280, 600	4, 896, 600	5, 205, 600	—3, 472, 400	—\$75, 000	+ \$309, 000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION							
Promotion and further development of vocational education-----	23, 673, 261	23, 673, 261	23, 673, 261	26, 500, 000	+2, 826, 739	+2, 826, 739	+2, 826, 739
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500			
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 900, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 050, 000	3, 000, 000	+100, 000		—50, 000
Payments to school districts-----	75, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000		
Assistance for school construction-----	118, 500, 000	24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	—94, 500, 000		
White House Conference on Education-----	900, 000	200, 000	100, 000	200, 000	—700, 000		+100, 000
Cooperative research in education-----		200, 000				—200, 000	
Total, Office of Education-----	223, 474, 761	118, 574, 761	118, 324, 761	121, 201, 500	—102, 273, 261	+2, 626, 739	+2, 876, 739
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Grants to States and other agencies-----	27, 000, 000	39, 000, 000	32, 500, 000	35, 000, 000	+8, 000, 000	—4, 000, 000	+2, 500, 000
Training and traineeships-----	900, 000	2, 350, 000	1, 800, 000	2, 000, 000	+1, 100, 000	—350, 000	+200, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	835, 000	1, 223, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 100, 000	+265, 000	—123, 000	+100, 000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	28, 735, 000	42, 573, 000	35, 300, 000	38, 100, 000	9, 365, 000	—4, 473, 000	2, 800, 000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Assistance to States, general-----	13, 000, 000	13, 600, 000	12, 000, 000	13, 660, 000	+660, 000		+1, 660, 000

Veneral diseases.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Tuberculosis.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-----	-----
Communicable diseases.....	4,300,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,250,000	+950,000	+850,000
Engineering, sanitation and industrial hygiene.....	3,295,000	-----	-----	-----	-3,295,000	-----
Sanitary engineering activities.....	-----	3,818,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	+3,500,000	-318,000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	270,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	+145,000	-----
Disease and sanitation investigation and control, Territory of Alaska.....	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	-----	-----
Water pollution control grants.....	-----	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-1,000,000
Hospital construction grants.....	96,000,000	125,000,000	96,000,000	125,000,000	+29,000,000	+29,000,000
Surveys and planning for hospital construction.....	2,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-2,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	+300,000	+300,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	33,000,000	34,378,000	34,026,000	34,373,000	+1,378,000	+352,000
Foreign Quarantine Service.....	2,900,000	3,000,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	+100,000	+50,000
Indian health activities.....	24,174,747	33,590,000	33,840,000	33,840,000	+9,665,253	-----
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	1,687,567	4,550,000	4,750,000	5,000,000	+3,312,433	+250,000
National Institutes of Health:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	+250,000
Operating expenses.....	4,675,000	6,399,000	5,399,000	5,399,000	+724,000	-1,000,000
National Cancer Institute.....	21,737,000	22,328,000	22,328,000	26,400,000	+4,663,000	+4,072,000
Mental health activities.....	14,147,500	17,501,000	17,751,000	21,850,000	+7,702,500	+4,099,000
National Heart Institute.....	16,668,000	17,278,000	17,278,000	23,800,000	+7,132,000	+6,522,000
Dental health activities.....	1,990,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	+146,000	-----
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	8,270,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	12,725,000	+4,455,000	+3,985,000
Microbiology activities.....	6,180,000	6,645,000	6,645,000	7,580,000	+1,400,000	+935,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	7,600,500	8,111,000	8,861,000	11,850,000	+4,249,500	+2,989,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	81,268,000	89,138,000	89,138,000	111,740,000	+30,472,000	+22,602,000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.....	131,000	147,000	147,000	147,000	+16,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued							
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	\$1,141,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	+\$84,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (Office of the Surgeon General).....	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,762,000	2,762,000	—18,000	—\$18,000	-----
Total, Public Health Service.....	277,172,314	328,626,000	296,878,000	351,942,000	+74,769,686	+23,316,000	+\$55,064,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,445,000	2,527,000	2,510,000	2,527,000	+82,000	-----	+17,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	709,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	—109,000	-----	-----
Construction, Maximum Security Building.....	110,000	269,000	269,000	269,000	+159,000	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3,264,000	3,396,000	3,379,000	3,396,000	—132,000	-----	+17,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[79,400,000]	[88,000,000]	[84,000,000]	[84,000,000]	[+3,980,000]	[—4,000,000]	-----
Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[20,000,000]	[3,870,000]	[3,870,000]	[3,870,000]	[—16,130,000]	-----	-----
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1,438,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	—38,000,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	1,487,500	1,595,000	1,487,500	1,595,000	+107,500	-----	+107,500
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	1,600,000	1,796,500	1,640,000	1,796,500	+196,500	-----	+156,500
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	34,156,600	+4,156,600	+4,156,600	+4,156,600
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner :							
Appropriation.....	173,000	180,000	173,000	173,000	-----	—7,000	-----
Transfer from OASI.....	[123,500]	[141,000]	[130,000]	[130,000]	[+6,500]	[—11,000]	-----
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1,471,260,500	1,433,571,500	1,433,300,500	1,437,721,100	+4,353,100	+4,149,600	+4,313,100

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses (immediate Office of the Secretary):

Appropriation.....	1, 162, 500 [171, 000]	1, 662, 000 [226, 000]	1, 400, 000 [290, 000]	1, 400, 000 [200, 000]	+237, 500 [+29, 000]	-202, 000 [-6, 000]
OASI transfer.....						
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services:						
Appropriation.....	1, 800, 000 [350, 000]	1, 915, 000 [475, 000]	1, 800, 000 [400, 000]	1, 800, 000 [400, 000]		-115, 000 [-75, 000]
OASI transfer.....						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:						
Appropriation.....	350, 000 [387, 500]	395, 000 [397, 500]	372, 500 [392, 500]	372, 500 [392, 500]	+22, 500 [+5, 000]	-22, 500 [-5, 000]
Transfers.....						
Surplus property utilization.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000		
National Advisory Committee on Education.....	25, 000	120, 000				
Civil Defense activities.....	1, 000, 000	1, 600, 000			-25, 000 -1, 000, 000	-120, 000 -1, 600, 000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4, 737, 500	6, 092, 000	3, 972, 500	3, 972, 500	-765, 000	-2, 119, 500
Total title II, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2, 026, 176, 075	1, 949, 465, 861	1, 907, 403, 361	1, 972, 890, 700	-53, 285, 375	+23, 424, 839
						+65, 487, 339

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$8, 400, 000	\$8, 150, 000	\$8, 000, 000	\$8, 000, 000	-\$400, 000	-\$150, 000
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$425, 500	\$435, 000	\$435, 000	\$435, 000	+\$9, 500	
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	300, 000	250, 000	250, 000	250, 000	-50, 000	
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	495, 000	502, 000	502, 000	502, 000	+7, 000	
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1, 220, 500	1, 187, 000	1, 187, 000	1, 187, 000	-33, 500	

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation)-----	\$6,364,000]	\$6,100,000]	\$6,100,000]	\$6,100,000]	[—\$264,000]	-----	-----

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3,124,000	\$3,210,000	\$3,124,000	\$3,124,000	-----	—\$6,000	-----
Boards of inquiry-----	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service-----	3,134,000	3,220,000	3,134,000	3,134,000	-----	—\$6,000	-----

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	-----	—\$5,000	-----
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TITLE VIII—SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation-----	\$5,134,000]	[\$4,210,000]	[\$4,400,000]	[\$4,400,000]	[—\$734,000]	[+\$190,000]	-----
Grand total, all titles of bill-----	2,439,240,575	2,432,148,861	2,337,522,261	2,404,055,600	—35,184,975	—28,093,261	+\$66,533,339

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 413

H. R. 5046

[Report No. 410]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 2 (legislative day, May 2), 1955, by Mr. HILL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a program of promoting employment of the older worker, and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; teletype news service; and payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; ~~\$1,527,000~~ *\$1,627,000*, of which not more than ~~\$85,000~~ *\$185,000* shall be for international labor affairs.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, ~~\$1,467,900~~ *\$1,482,900*.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act,

1 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to exceed \$50,000
 2 for improving the conditions of migratory labor; and
 3 not less than \$130,000 for the work of the President's
 4 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handi-
 5 capped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949
 6 (63 Stat. 409) , and provided further that no part of the ap-
 7 propriation for the President's Committee shall be subject
 8 to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency
 9 under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase
 10 of reports and of material for informational exhibits and ex-
 11 penses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
 12 conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
 13 Standards; ~~\$817,500~~ \$845,000.

14 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
 16 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
 17 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
 18 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
 19 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army
 20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
 21 amended, and section 9 of the Universal Military Training
 22 and Service Act, and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as
 23 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1472) , of persons who have
 24 performed service in the Merchant Marine, ~~\$346,000~~
 25 \$375,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
3 able the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging
4 apprentice training as authorized by the Act of August 16,
5 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), ~~\$2,150,000~~ \$3,200,000.

6 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 general administration of the employment service and un-
9 employment compensation programs, including temporary
10 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
11 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
12 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
14 ~~\$4,942,500~~ \$5,100,000, of which \$900,000 ~~may~~ *shall* be for
15 carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section
16 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

17 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
18 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
19 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
20 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
21 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
22 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the
23 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503),
24 including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of
25 equipment, and the payment of rental for space made avail-

1 able to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for
2 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of em-
3 ployment office facilities and services in the District of
4 Columbia, and for expenses not otherwise provided for,
5 necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Read-
6 justment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) *and title XV*
7 *of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130),*
8 \$250,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only
9 to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet in-
10 creased costs of administration resulting from changes in a
11 State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
12 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in
13 State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
14 State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant
15 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
16 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for
17 by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwith-
18 standing any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of
19 the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor
20 shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treas-
21 ury for payment to each State found to be in compliance
22 with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and,
23 except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands,
24 with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security
25 Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be

1 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
2 its unemployment compensation law and of its public
3 employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
4 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor
5 and the Post Office Department shall be used for the
6 payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
7 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
8 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
9 ment compensation systems and employment services by
10 States receiving grants herefrom.

11 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
12 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
13 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
14 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
15 apply.

16 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
17 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
18 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
19 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
20 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
21 said agencies of any States which have established by
22 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
23 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
24 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
25 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner

1 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
2 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

3 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
4 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
5 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
6 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
7 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
8 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
9 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
10 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
11 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

12 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
13 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
14 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
15 \$120,000,000.

16 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeed-
17 ing fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
18 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
19 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
20 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
21 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
22 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
23 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

24 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:
25 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either

1 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
 2 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
 3 \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
 5 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the
 6 current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
 7 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
 8 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
 9 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding
 10 fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder
 11 shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
 12 year: ~~Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this~~
 13 ~~Act shall be paid to any person who voluntarily severs his~~
 14 ~~or her employment with the Government of the United~~
 15 ~~States.~~

16 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program:
 17 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry
 18 out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act
 19 of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
 20 temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil
 21 service laws, ~~\$1,035,000~~ \$1,172,000.

22 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
 24 expenses and not to exceed \$112,000 for the Employees'
 25 Compensation Appeals Board, ~~\$2,147,000~~ \$2,202,000, to-

1 gether with not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived from the
2 War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War
3 Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) .

4 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
5 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
6 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
7 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
8 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
9 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
10 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
11 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
12 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
13 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
14 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
15 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial
16 expenses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
17 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
18 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
19 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
20 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
21 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
22 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
23 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
24 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment,

1 and expenses in such cases; such amounts as may be required
2 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
3 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
4 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
5 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
6 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund created
7 by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

8 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
11 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
12 services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$5,850,000~~ \$6,325,000.

15 WOMEN'S BUREAU

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
18 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of
19 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$348,000.

20 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
22 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
23 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
24 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
25 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended

1 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,
2 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
3 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
4 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
5 conferences concerned with the work of the Division,
6 \$6,162,000.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
10 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
12 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
13 for which any such appropriation is made.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
15 Appropriation Act, 1956".

16 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA- 17 TION, AND WELFARE

18 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

19 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
20 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$224,000.

21 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
23 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
24 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act,
25 as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act

1 (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act
2 (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
3 (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including purchase of not to exceed
4 ~~five~~ *forty-three* passenger motor vehicles for replacement only ;
5 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations ; pur-
6 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment ; not
7 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
8 analyses by contract ; and payment of fees, travel, and per
9 diem in connection with studies of new developments perti-
10 nent to food and drug enforcement operations ; \$5,484,000.

11 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other
12 services : For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
13 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
14 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
15 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
16 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
17 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376) , the aggre-
18 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
19 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
20 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances,
21 to remain available until expended. The total amount herein
22 appropriated shall be available for personal services ; purchase
23 of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment ; *purchase*
24 *of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replace-*

1 *ment only*; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund
2 of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

3 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
5 tion and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repair-
6 ing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in
7 the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to
8 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard Univer-
9 sity" for salaries of technical and professional personnel de-
10 tailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of
11 Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power
12 furnished by such university; \$2,880,000: *Provided*, That
13 no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
14 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
15 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other
16 appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
17 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
18 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
19 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon
20 General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates ap-
21 proved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients
22 certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the
23 Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not
24 be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment;

1 but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in
2 advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at
3 the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon
4 General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him
5 by the foregoing proviso.

6 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

7 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
8 Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscella-
9 neous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized
10 by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$539,000:
11 *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter,
13 at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student at-
14 tending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary
15 education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C.
16 Code 1008).

17 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
18 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as
19 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420),
20 under the supervision of the General Services Administration,
21 including planning, architectural, and engineering services,
22 \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended, as follows:
23 For a physical education and activities building, heating
24 plant, laundry, and shop, together with alterations and in-
25 stallations in connection with such construction. For a girls'

1 dormitory, together with alterations and installations in
2 connection with such construction.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
5 Howard University, including personal services and mis-
6 cellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
7 ~~\$2,766,000~~ \$3,000,000.

8 *Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans*
9 *and specifications for construction, under the supervision of*
10 *the General Services Administration, on the grounds of*
11 *Howard University of a military science-physical education*
12 *building and a home economics building, \$75,000.*

13 Construction of buildings: For alterations, revision, ex-
14 tension, and installation of underground telephone conduit
15 for telephone distribution system, under the supervision of
16 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
17 University, including engineering services, \$122,000, to re-
18 main available until expended.

19 Construction of law building (liquidation of contract
20 authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under
21 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
22 the construction of the law building, \$457,100.

23 Construction of administration building (liquidation of
24 contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred
25 under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts

1 for the construction of the administration building,
2 \$405,500.

3 Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of con-
4 tract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred
5 under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts
6 for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$1,146,000.

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
9 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
10 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h),
11 section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29),
12 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30),
13 and the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31),
14 ~~\$23,673,261~~ \$26,500,000: *Provided*, That the apportion-
15 ment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of
16 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed
17 ~~\$23,498,261~~ \$26,325,000 for the current fiscal year: ~~*Pro-*~~
18 ~~*vided further*~~, That not more than \$900,000 of this appro-
19 priation shall be available for vocational education in distribu-
20 tive occupations.

21 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
22 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22
23 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
24 \$2,501,500.

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the

1 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
2 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
3 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
4 on the national level with other forms of adult education;
5 developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering
6 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among librar-
7 ies, interstate library coordination and the development of
8 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution,
9 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films,
10 and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of
11 educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school fur-
12 niture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign
13 and domestic systems and methods of education, and repair-
14 ing the same; ~~\$3,050,000~~ \$3,000,000, of which not less
15 than \$480,000 shall be available for the Division of Voca-
16 tional Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts
17 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for
18 expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
19 performing advisory functions to the said agencies shall be
20 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
21 of this appropriation.

22 Payments to school districts: For payments to local edu-
23 cational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
24 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,

1 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-244), \$65,000,000: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for
3 carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

4 Assistance for school construction: For an additional
5 amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local
6 educational agencies in federally affected areas, as author-
7 ized by title III of the Act of September 23, 1950, as
8 amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
9 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 291-301), including not to
10 exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services
11 rendered by other agencies, \$24,000,000, to remain available
12 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
13 shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the
14 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

15 Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on
16 Education: For carrying out the Act of July 26, 1954 (68
17 Stat. 532), including services as authorized by section 15 of
18 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C 55a), ~~\$100,000~~
19 ~~\$200,000~~.

20 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

21 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to States
22 and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Re-
23 habilitation Act, as amended, ~~\$32,500,000~~ \$35,000,000, of
24 which \$30,000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services
25 under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and

1 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and
 2 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$3,500,000 is for special projects under sec-
 3 tion 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of the
 4 funds made available for special projects under section 4 (a)
 5 (2) of said Act shall be expended for any project for each \$1
 6 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the
 7 same purpose: *Provided further*, That allotments under sec-
 8 tion 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year
 9 shall be made on the basis of ~~\$32,500,000~~ \$36,000,000, and
 10 this amount shall be considered the sum available for allot-
 11 ments under such section for such fiscal year.

12 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
 13 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
 14 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
 15 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
 16 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
 17 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
 18 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
 19 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
 20 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of
 21 the current fiscal year.

22 Training and traineeships: For training and trainee-
 23 ships, ~~\$1,800,000~~, of which ~~\$1,000,000~~ shall be available for
 24 grants pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
 25 Act, as amended, and ~~\$800,000~~ shall be for carrying out

1 the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act,
2 \$2,000,000.

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
4 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
5 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
6 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed
7 \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
8 tional films; ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,100,000.

9 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

10 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
11 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
12 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
13 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
14 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred
15 commissioned officers in the Regular Corps, and purchase
16 of not to exceed sixteen passenger motor vehicles, for re-
17 placement only, as follows:

18 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
19 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
20 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
21 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
22 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
23 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
24 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
25 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-

1 ized by the Surgeon General; ~~\$12,000,000~~ \$13,660,000, of
2 which not less than \$9,725,000 shall be available only for
3 grants to States for general health.

4 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
5 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases
6 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
7 diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal
8 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
9 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and
10 with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to
11 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
12 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
13 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
14 determine; \$3,500,000.

15 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
16 (b) of the Act, \$6,000,000, of which not less than ~~\$4,500,000~~
17 \$5,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
18 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended
19 for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and
20 case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of
21 personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and
22 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
23 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
24 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

1 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
2 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
3 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
4 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
5 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
6 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
7 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$4,400,000
8 \$5,250,000, of which not less than \$850,000 shall be avail-
9 able only for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine.

10 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not
11 otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions
12 of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
13 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health,
14 including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and
15 interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the
16 purposes of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C.
17 466-466 (j)) ; \$3,500,000.

18 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For purchase
19 and installation of additional equipment and supplies for the
20 building and facilities at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engi-
21 neering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$415,000, to remain avail-
22 able until expended.

23 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
24 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
25 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory

1 of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the in-
 2 vestigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
 3 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
 4 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified
 5 in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions
 6 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
 7 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
 8 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
 9 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
 10 portable buildings, \$1,125,000.

11 Surveys and planning for hospital construction: The
 12 funds appropriated under this head in The Supplemental
 13 Appropriation Act, 1955, shall not remain available for
 14 expenditure after ~~December 31, 1956~~ *June 30, 1958*.

15 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
 16 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
 17 available until expended, ~~\$96,000,000~~ *\$125,000,000*, of
 18 which ~~\$75,000,000~~ *\$104,000,000* shall be for payments for
 19 hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, the re-
 20 mainder to be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G,
 21 as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment cen-
 22 ters, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill
 23 and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities,
 24 and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
 25 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for

1 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
 2 equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further,*
 3 *That the Surgeon General may allocate from the above sums*
 4 *not to exceed \$1,200,000 for the purposes authorized in*
 5 *section 636 of the Act.*

6 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
 7 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of
 8 the Act, as amended, ~~\$1,100,000~~ *\$1,400,000.*

9 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
 10 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8,
 11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322, 324,
 12 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the
 13 Public Health Service Act, *Private Law 419 of the Eighty-*
 14 *third Congress, as amended,* and Executive Order 9079 of
 15 February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of
 16 farm products and livestock; conducting research on techni-
 17 cal nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing
 18 services; *purchase of not to exceed one ambulance, for re-*
 19 *placement only;* and purchase of firearms and ammunition;
 20 ~~\$34,026,000~~ *\$34,378,000*, of which \$1,000,000 shall be
 21 exclusively available for payments to the Territory of Hawaii
 22 for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Pro-*
 23 *vided,* That when the Public Health Service establishes or
 24 operates a health service program for any department or

1 agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in
2 advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

3 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
4 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
5 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
6 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
7 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
8 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
9 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
10 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
11 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
12 required by law of such countries; *purchase of not to exceed*
13 *thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;*
14 ~~\$2,950,000~~ \$3,000,000.

15 Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to
16 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the
17 Act of August 5, 1954 (Public Law 568), including services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
20 such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
21 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General);
22 *purchase of not to exceed seventy-two passenger motor vehicles,*
23 *of which forty-seven shall be for replacement only;* hire of
24 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
25 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
26 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the

1 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and
2 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$33,840,000: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
4 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public
5 Health Service such amounts as he may determine are
6 required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

7 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
8 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and re-
9 lated auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
10 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acqui-
11 sition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings;
12 and purchase of trailers; ~~\$4,750,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain
13 available until expended: *Provided, That such expenditures*
14 *may be made through the Department of the Interior.*

15 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
16 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
17 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
18 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; not
19 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists
20 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection
21 of temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic
22 and chemical substances for demonstrations and research;
23 \$5,399,000: *Provided, That the Surgeon General is author-*
24 *ized to advance to this appropriation from other appropria-*
25 *tions to the Public Health Service such amounts as are*

1 determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and
2 for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate
4 facilities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of
5 meals to employees and others at rates determined by him
6 to be sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and
7 the proceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation:
8 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized,
9 upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health
10 Council, to donate or release to a university, hospital, or
11 other nonprofit organization any right, title, claim, or
12 interest of the United States with respect to research and
13 related equipment and other tangible property under the
14 jurisdiction of the Service and acquired by such institutions
15 prior to December 1946 pursuant to its contract with the
16 United States through the Office of Scientific Research and
17 Development.

18 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
19 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
20 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
21 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
22 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit insti-
23 tutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer
24 by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and
25 grants-in-aid; *and to contract for supplies and services by*

1 *negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised*
2 *Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and*
3 *to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A,*
4 *of the Act; ~~\$22,328,000~~ \$26,400,000.*

5 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
6 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
7 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases,
8 ~~\$17,751,000~~ *and including erection of temporary structures,*
9 *\$21,850,000.*

10 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
11 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
12 ~~\$17,278,000~~ *\$23,800,000.*

13 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
14 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
15 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
16 diseases and conditions, \$2,136,000.

17 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
18 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
19 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, ~~\$8,740,000~~
20 *\$12,725,000.*

21 Microbiology activities: For expenses necessary to
22 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to microbiology,
23 including the regulation and preparation of biologic prod-
24 ucts, ~~\$6,645,000~~ *\$7,580,000, of which not less than*

1 \$750,000 shall be available only for activities related to polio-
 2 myelitis vaccine.

3 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses neces-
 4 sary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
 5 neurology and blindness, ~~\$8,861,000~~ \$11,850,000.

6 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the
 7 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation
 8 of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

9 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
 10 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and pay-
 11 ments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option
 12 Act of 1953, \$1,225,000.

13 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
 14 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
 15 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
 16 elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and
 17 publications related to public health; and conducting studies
 18 and demonstrations in public health methods; \$2,762,000:
 19 *Provided, That there may be transferred from any appropria-*
 20 *tion to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health,*
 21 *Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, to any*
 22 *other such appropriation such amounts as the Surgeon Gen-*
 23 *eral may determine for the cost of activities relating to polio-*
 24 *myelitis during the fiscal year 1955: Provided further, That*

1 subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service
 2 Act (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) is amended by striking out the
 3 word "thirty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty".

4 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 6 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase
 7 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
 8 individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes,
 9 prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$2,510,000
 10 \$2,527,000.

11 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
 12 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
 13 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
 14 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
 15 of construction, \$600,000, to remain available until June
 16 30, 1957: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
 17 transferred to the General Services Administration.

18 Construction, maximum security building: For expenses
 19 necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications for
 20 a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
 21 \$269,000.

22 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
 24 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including furnishing,

1 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equipment
2 used by building guards; not more than \$84,000,000 may be
3 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
4 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required
5 shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident
6 to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individ-
7 uals who file applications for disability determinations under
8 title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

9 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
10 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
11 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
12 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
13 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
14 ization may be expended from the Federal Old-Age and
15 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

16 Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
17 ance: For construction of an office building and appurtenant
18 facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance,
19 including equipment, acquisition of land (including dona-
20 tions thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications,
21 \$3,870,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age
22 and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund *which, together with sums*
23 *heretofore appropriated for these purposes, shall establish*
24 *a limit of cost of \$25,370,000, such sums to be consolidated*
25 *and accounted for as one fund* and to remain available

1 until expended: *Provided*, That any funds derived from the
 2 default of the bond for construction of access roads in con-
 3 nection with the acquisition of such land shall be available
 4 for expenditure to construct such access roads.

5 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
 6 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
 7 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
 8 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
 9 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
 10 X, and XIV), \$1,400,000,000, of which such amount as
 11 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
 12 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

13 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
 14 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
 15 ~~\$1,487,500~~ \$1,595,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary
 17 expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended
 18 (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act,
 19 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including pur-
 20 chase of reports and material for the publications of the
 21 Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, ~~\$1,640,-~~
 22 ~~000~~ \$1,796,500: *Provided*, That no part of any appropria-
 23 tion contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or
 24 carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to
 25 the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between

1 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
 3 construed as to prevent any patient from having the serv-
 4 ices of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of
 5 this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
 6 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
 7 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
 8 of the State shall be approved.

9 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
 10 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
 11 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
 12 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
 13 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$30,000,-
 14 ~~000~~ \$34,156,600, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available
 15 only for grants to States for services for crippled chil-
 16 dren: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to
 17 section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
 18 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
 19 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
 20 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

21 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
 22 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
 23 Social security, \$173,000, together with not to exceed
 24 \$130,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
 25 survivors insurance trust fund.

1 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
2 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
3 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
4 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
5 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
6 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
7 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
8 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

9 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
10 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
11 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
12 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
13 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
14 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
15 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
16 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
17 which such plan was submitted for approval.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For
20 expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
21 \$1,400,000, together with not to exceed \$200,000 to be
22 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
23 trust fund.

24 Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:
25 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administra-

1 tion, \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$400,000 to be
2 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
3 trust fund.

4 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: For
5 expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel,
6 \$372,500, together with not to exceed \$22,500 to be trans-
7 ferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, cer-
8 tification and inspection services", and not to exceed
9 \$370,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
10 survivors insurance trust fund.

11 Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary
12 for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j)
13 and (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative
14 Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of
15 real and personal excess property for educational purposes
16 and protection of public health, \$400,000.

17 REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

18 Howard University: The contract authorization hereto-
19 fore granted under the head "Construction, Howard Univer-
20 sity", for the women's dormitory units is reduced in the
21 amount of \$179,200.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
24 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
25 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-

1 tions whose publications are available to members only or
2 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

3 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as
5 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
6 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
9 and ~~not to exceed \$90,000, of which \$45,000 shall be~~
10 ~~available only to the National Institutes of Health, of such~~
11 ~~funds shall be available~~ for expenses of attendance at
12 meetings concerned with the functions or activities for
13 which such appropriations are made.

14 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
15 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
16 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
17 operation of said agencies including the salaries and
18 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
19 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which
20 have established by legislative enactment and have in
21 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
22 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensa-
23 tion of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
24 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies

1 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
2 employees.

3 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
4 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
5 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
6 the operations of the Department.

7 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
8 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956".

9 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

10 BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
13 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
14 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
15 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
16 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
17 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
19 \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
20 tion shall be available to organize or assist in organizing
21 agricultural laborers or used in connection with investi-
22 gations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bar-
23 gaining units composed of agricultural laborers as re-
24 ferred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49

1 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management
2 Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the
3 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), and including in
4 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and
5 operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
6 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at
7 least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby
8 is used for farming purposes.

9 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

14 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
15 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
16 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
17 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
18 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-
19 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

21 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
24 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which
2 not less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation
3 (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of
4 referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway
5 Labor Act, as amended.

6 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
8 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
9 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
10 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board,
11 when specifically authorized by the Board; stenographic
12 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
14 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the
15 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); \$6,100,000 to
16 be derived from the railroad retirement account: *Provided,*
17 *That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any*
18 *person, any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant*
19 *to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim*
20 *shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate*
21 *administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of*
22 *such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest prac-*
23 *ticable time.*

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
2 CONCILIATION SERVICE

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
5 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180,
6 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
7 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
8 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor
9 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
10 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial
11 relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,124,000.

13 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
14 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
15 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
16 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), includ-
17 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , and rent in the District
19 of Columbia, \$10,000.

20 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
21 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

22 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
23 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
24 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
25 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses

1 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the ad-
2 ministration of its business in the conservancy district estab-
3 lished pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
4 \$5,000.

5 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

6 For maintenance and operation of the United States
7 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
8 nent fund, \$4,400,000, of which \$265,200 shall remain
9 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
10 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
11 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
12 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
13 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
14 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
15 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

16 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
19 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
20 United States or who is a member of an organization of
21 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
22 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
23 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
25 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit

1 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
2 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
3 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
4 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
6 against the Government of the United States, or that such
7 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
8 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
9 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,*
10 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
11 ment of the United States, or who is a member of an
12 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
13 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
14 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
15 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
17 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
18 contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
19 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
20 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,*
21 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
22 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

23 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
25 authorized by the Congress.

1 SEC. 903. No part of any appropriation contained in this
2 Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee en-
3 gaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would
4 be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred
5 and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermit-
6 tent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for
7 purposes of this section employees shall be considered as
8 engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more
9 in personnel administration consisting of direction and admin-
10 istration of the personnel program; employment, placement,
11 and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee
12 relations and services; training; committees of expert exam-
13 iners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administra-
14 tion; and processing, recording, and reporting.

15 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
16 and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies
17 Appropriation Act, 1956."

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 410]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 7, 1955
For actions of June 6, 1955
84th-1st, No.93

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including FS items. House passed bill to modify REA funds formula. Ready for President. House committee reported forest mining bill. Senate passed Labor-HEW and independent offices appropriation bills.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956, which had been reported on June 3 during recess (S. Rept. 410). Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 6486, 6495-508.)

Passed with amendments H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1956, which had been reported on June 3 during recess (S. Rept. 411). Senate conferees were appointed. Agreed to committee amendments increasing the President's disaster relief fund from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, increasing the National Science Foundation from \$12,250,000 to \$20,000,000, and authorizing additional supergrades in GAO. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Holland to reduce from \$250,000,000 to \$216,000,000 the civil service retirement and disability fund.(pp. 6486, 6509-13.)
2. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (p. 6507). House conferees have been appointed.
3. SMALL BUSINESS; DROUGHT RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 2127, to extend the Small Business Administration for 2 years, to increase the loan limit from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and to enable SBA to make loans to distressed small businesses in drought areas (pp. 6516-19). The bill includes authority for additional supergrades in SBA.

4. FARM LOANS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5106, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing (S. Rept. 464)(p. 6490).

Sen. Carlson inserted the recommendations of the Farm Credit Board of Wichita regarding S. 1286 and H. R. 5168, the farm credit bills (p. 6493).

5. LABOR STANDARDS. The "Daily Digest" states: "On Friday, June 3, the Labor subcommittee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the full committee certain proposals amending the Fair Labor Standards Act, including increasing the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1, effective January 1, 1956, and certain proposals relating to minimum wages in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The committee agreed to postpone, until a later date, consideration of coverage of additional workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act." (p.D509.)

6. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger was critical of the Supreme Court decision permitting the Portland General Electric Company to build certain dam sites. He suggested that the need for the Hells Canyon dam was evident and that other dam site considerations would imperil the fisheries industry of the Columbia River Basin (pp. 6524-8).

Sen. Morse inserted a newspaper article, letter to the editor, and resolution of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters in support of a high Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6529-30).

7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson scheduled consideration of S.2126, the housing bill, on Tuesday; H. R. 5695, to suspend copper import taxes, on Tuesday or Wednesday; the minimum wage bill on Tuesday or Wednesday (or as soon as reported); and the Interior appropriation bill when the House acts (p. 6488).

HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS; FOREST SERVICE. Received the conference report (H. Rept. 731) on the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1956 (pp. 6539-40). Attached is a table on Forest Service items.

9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act, 1936 (pp. 6544-7). The bill: Retains but modifies the State allotment formula by making 25% (instead of 50%) of the annual loan fund appropriations subject to State allotment on the basis of unelectrified farms during the first six months of the fiscal year. Thereafter the unexpended or unobligated funds would be merged with the remaining 75% of the annual loan funds which would be available without allotment, with not more than 25% of unallotted annual loan funds to be employed in any one State, or in all of the Territories. Loan funds which are not loaned or obligated may be carried over to the following years, under the amendment, but not more than 25% of such funds could be used in any one State or in all of the Territories. This bill will now be sent to the President

10. FORESTRY; MINING. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment H. R. 5891, which would provide for multiple use of the surface of public lands (H. Rept. 730) (p. 6557).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. IMMIGRATION. S. 2149, by Sen. Langer, to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 so as to relax certain requirements for qualifying under such act; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6491).

STATUS OF VISA APPLICATIONS UNDER REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Refugees, Escapees, and Expellees, I am again presenting the figures from the Department of State statistical report dated May 27, 1955, showing the status of visa applications under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, Public Law 203, 83d Congress. I was pleasantly surprised to learn that 1,267 visas have been issued between the period May 20 to May 27, 1955, and the Department of State advises that this is the greatest number issued in any single week since the act has been in operation. The report dated May 20 shows the total issuance as 30,652. The report dated May 27, 1955, shows the total to be 31,919 and the distribution to be as follows:

Country:	Total issued
Italy	19,702
Greece	5,296
Netherlands	566
Germany	2,382
Austria	2,639
Far East	772
Others	63

Last week when I made my report certain Senators were interested in

knowing how many people had actually been admitted. I was not prepared to give those figures then, but I am now. As of May 20, 1955, of a total of 30,652 visas issued, 21,792 people had actually come into the country. As of May 27, 1955, of a total of 31,919 visas issued, 22,301 persons have actually come to our shores.

In all fairness to the Administrator of the Refugee Relief Act, I point out that once a visa is issued his responsibility ceases. He has nothing to do with when, if ever, the visa is used.

Let me give a few statistics relating to orphans. As Senators know, under the act there are to be issued 4,000 orphan visas. On May 20, 1955, 1,055 orphan visas had been issued and 732 orphans had actually been admitted. As of May 27, 1955, 1,086 orphan visas have been issued and 750 orphans have come to their adoptive parents in the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the statistical statement from the Department of State.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Refugee relief program, status of visa applications, May 27, 1955

	Italy	Greece	Netherlands	Germany	Austria	France	Great Britain	Belgium	Far East	Others	Total
1. Applicants notified of documents required	65,802	18,283	1,313	21,349	10,879	1,935	841	1,380	2,454	431	124,667
2. Visas issued	19,702	5,296	566	2,382	2,639	130	139	230	772	63	31,919
3. Visas refused	1,550	735	27	2,003	891	143	101	17	578	22	6,062
4. Canceled action	558	122	125	1,003	600	67	126	105	47	43	2,796
5. Applicants still in process	43,992	12,130	595	15,961	6,749	1,595	475	1,028	1,062	303	83,890
6. Assurances received by Administrator	6,224	9,472	355	11,979	4,553	1,170	855	633	2,855	1,203	39,359
7. Assurances canceled, returned	557	629	96	694	132	78	110	10	370	335	3,011
8. Assurances verified and sent to field	5,343	8,415	211	10,810	4,264	1,026	674	577	2,293	821	34,434

NOTE.—All figures cumulative. Items 6, 7, and 8 reflect principal aliens only.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5046, the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this bill, H. R. 5046, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year 1956, is reported by the committee with increases totaling \$66,533,339, but is still under the

1956 budget estimates in the sum of \$28,093,261.

The amount of the regular estimates considered was \$2,432,148,861. But of this \$2.4 billion, \$2.2 billion was for grants, subsidies, and contributions; that is, for grants for public assistance, grants for the administrative expenses of the employment security program, for unemployment compensation for veterans and for Federal employees, grants for medical research, for hospital construction, for public health services, for school construction, for payments to school districts, for vocational education, for vocational rehabilitation, and for maternal and child-health services.

The committee recommends an additional allowance of \$22,602,000 for medical research. When I speak of grants for medical research I mean research in connection with cancer, mental health, heart, arthritis, metabolic diseases, neurology, and blindness. This is the largest amount by many millions of dollars ever recommended for medical research. There is an additional grant of \$29 million for hospital and health facilities construction, to make a total of \$146 million available for the fiscal year.

The bill also provides \$2,500,000 additional over the House figure for grants for vocational rehabilitation, and \$4,156,600 additional for grants for services to crippled children. The grant of \$2,500,000 for vocational rehabilitation is within the budget estimate. There is an additional \$1,660,000 over the House figure for assistance to the States for their State health departments and local health units.

The committee added \$1,600,000, for which we did not have a regular budget estimate, but with respect to which we had an unofficial request from the Public Health Service, for work with regard to poliomyelitis vaccine. This additional allowance was provided in 2 appropriation accounts, namely, \$850,000 in the item for communicable diseases, and \$750,000 in the item for microbiology activities.

There is an additional \$2,826,739 over the House figure for vocational education or a total of \$26,500,000 for this purpose. It is larger than any amount that has yet been appropriated for vocational education.

It can well be said that the bill does more for medical research, hospital and health facilities, and public health than any bill ever reported.

The committee report is practically unanimous with respect to all items. The items were considered fully in the subcommittee, and then considered fully, on Friday afternoon, in the full committee.

Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 13, after the word "public", to strike out "\$1,527,000" and insert "\$1,627,000," and at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$85,000" and insert "\$185,000."

Under the subhead "Office of the Solicitor," on page 2, line 17, after the word "Solicitor", to strike out "\$1,467,900" and insert "\$1,482,900."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Standards," on page 3, line 13, after the word "Standards", to strike out "817,500" and insert "\$845,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights," on page 3, line 24, after the word "Marine", to strike out "346,000" and insert "\$375,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Apprenticeship," on page 4, line 5, after "(29 U. S. C. 50)", to strike out "\$3,150,000" and insert "\$3,200,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Employment Security," on page 4, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$4,942,500" and insert "\$5,100,000," and in the same line, after the figures "\$900,000", to strike out "may" and insert "shall."

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 6, after "(66 Stat. 684)", to insert "and title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130)."

On page 8, line 12, after the word "year", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this act shall be paid to any person who voluntarily severs his or her employment with the Government of the United States."

On page 8, line 21, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$1,035,000" and insert "\$1,172,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Employees' Compensation", on page 8, line 25, after the word "Board", to strike out "\$2,147,000" and insert "\$2,202,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics", on page 10, line 14, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$5,850,000" and insert "\$6,325,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Food and Drug Administration", on page 12, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "five" and insert "forty-three", and in line 23, after the word "equipment", to insert "purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only."

Under the subhead "Howard University," on page 15, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$2,766,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

On page 15, after line 7, to insert:

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University of a military science-physical education building and a home economics building, \$75,000.

Under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 16, at the beginning of line 14, to strike "\$23,673,261" and insert "\$26,500,000"; at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$23,498,261" and insert "\$26,325,000"; and in the same

line, after the word "year", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That not more than \$900,000 of this appropriation shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations."

On page 17, line 14, after the word "same", to strike out "\$3,050,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

On page 18, line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$200,000."

Under the subhead "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation," on page 18, line 23, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$35,000,000"; on page 19, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$3,500,000"; and in line 9, after the word "of", to strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$36,000,000."

On page 19, line 23, after the word "traineeships", to strike out "\$1,800,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for grants"; in line 25, after the word "and", to strike out "\$800,00 shall be"; and on page 20, line 2 to insert "\$2,000,000."

On page 20, line 8, after the word "films", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,100,000."

Under the subhead "Public Health Service", on page 20, line 15, after the word "Corps", to strike out "and purchase of not to exceed sixteen passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only."

On page 21, line 1, after the word "General", to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$13,660,000, of which not less than \$9,725,000 shall be available only for grants to States for general health."

On page 21, line 16, after the word "than," to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

On page 22, line 7, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$4,400,000" and insert "\$5,250,000, of which not less than \$850,000 shall be available only for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine."

On page 23, line 14, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1956" and insert "June 30, 1958."

On page 23, line 17, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$96,000,000" and insert "\$125,000,000"; in line 18, after the word "which", to strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$104,000,000"; and on page 24, line 2, after the word "herein", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That the Surgeon General may allocate from the above sums not to exceed \$1,200,000 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the act."

On page 24, line 8, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,400,000."

On page 24, line 13, after the word "act", to insert "Private Law 419 of the 83d Congress, as amended"; in line 18, after the word "services", to insert "purchase of not to exceed one ambulance, for replacement only"; and at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$34,026,000" and insert "\$34,378,000."

On page 25, line 12, after the word "countries", to insert "purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only", and at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$2,950,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

On page 25, after line 22, after the word "General", to insert "purchase of not to exceed seventy-two passenger motor vehicles, of which forty-seven shall be for replacement only."

On page 26, line 12, after the word "trailers", to strike out "\$4,750,000" and insert "\$5,000,000", and in line 13, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and "Provided, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior."

On page 27, line 25, after the word "grants-in-aid", to insert "and to contract for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program"; and on page 28, line 4, after the word "act", to strike out "\$22,328,000" and insert "\$26,400,000."

On page 28, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$17,751,000" and insert "and including erection of temporary structures, \$21,850,000."

On page 28, line 12, to strike out "\$17,278,000" and insert "\$23,800,000."

On page 28, line 19, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$8,740,000" and insert "\$12,725,000."

On page 28, line 24, after the word "products", to strike out "\$6,645,000" and insert "\$7,580,000, of which not less than \$750,000 shall be available only for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine."

On page 29, line 5, after the word "blindness", to strike out "\$8,861,000" and insert "\$11,850,000."

On page 29, line 18, after the figures "\$2,762,000", to insert a colon and "Provided, That there may be transferred from any appropriation to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, to any other such appropriation such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine for the cost of activities relating to poliomyelitis during the fiscal year 1955: *Provided further*, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) is amended by striking out the word 'thirty' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'sixty.'"

Under the subhead "St. Elizabeths Hospital," on page 30, line 9, after the word "illness", to strike out "\$2,510,000" and insert "\$2,527,000."

Under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 31, line 22, after the word "Fund", to insert "which, together with sums heretofore appropriated for these purposes, shall establish a limit of cost of \$25,370,000, such sums to be consolidated and accounted for as one fund."

On page 32, line 15, to strike out "\$1,487,500" and insert "\$1,595,000."

On page 32, line 21, after the word "distribution", to strike out "\$1,640,000" and insert "\$1,796,500."

On page 33, line 13, after "(42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V)", to strike out "\$30 million" and insert "\$34,156,600, of which \$15 million shall be available only for grants to States for services for crippled children."

Under the subhead "General Provisions," on page 36, line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "not to exceed \$90,-

000, of which \$45,000 shall be available only to the National Institutes of Health, of such funds shall be available."

Under the heading "Title V—Railroad Retirement Board," on page 39, line 16, after the word "account", to insert a colon and "Provided, That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest practicable time."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. THYE and Mr. SALTONSTALL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the acting minority leader [Mr. SALTONSTALL] would like to ask a question at this point, I shall defer to him for that purpose.

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question about which I am not fully informed, although I am a member of the full committee. I was not a member of the subcommittee. It has been brought to my attention that there is some language in the committee report on pages 4 and 5 with respect to the Department of Labor, concerning reports to be made by January 31 of each year covering the work for the preceding calendar year. I am informed that that may be rather difficult and, also, not particularly helpful. I should appreciate it if the Senator would advise us as to the purpose of the language. It is my understanding that there was a provision inserted in the bill by the House committee, but the Senate committee struck it out and inserted this language instead of the provision in the House version of the bill.

Mr. HILL. No. I will say to my distinguished friend from Massachusetts that the language to which the Senator refers was in the House report. That House language called for a report from the Department of Labor as to the activities of State officials in the matter of employment security, the State officials performing the functions of administering the employment security program within different States. The language in the Senate committee report was suggested by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]. It was, I think, at the suggestion of some of the State officials. They felt that if certain information was to be given by them, it was only fair that similar information should be given by officials of the Federal Government. I was fearful that the language in its original form might impose certain burdens or require certain duties on the part of the Department of Labor which it might not be able to perform within the time limit. The subcommittee agreed to write the language in the report only after making certain modifications which eliminated some

information called for by the original language. When the question came up in the full committee, it was again considered, and some of us expressed the thought that it might cause too much burden on the part of the Department of Labor. The language was modified some more and was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Was it agreed to unanimously by the subcommittee?

Mr. HILL. I would say it was agreed to after modifications were made in the language.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that, in the opinion of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, it would not be compulsory on the part of the Department of Labor, but the information would be helpful for the Congress to have?

Mr. HILL. I would say that when Congress requests certain information from a department of the Federal Government it becomes the obligation and the duty of the department to supply the information.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I wish to congratulate the Senator from Alabama for the work that he and his associates on the committee have accomplished. I think the fact that a considerably larger amount has been appropriated for health activities of the Federal Government in conjunction with the States, is very encouraging, and I am very deeply gratified.

There are a few things, however, which are not quite clear to me and as to which I should like a little information.

For the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, grants to States and other agencies, the Budget Bureau's estimate was \$39 million. The amount recommended by the Senate committee is \$35 million which, of course, is considerably more than the appropriation for 1955 and is also considerably more than the amount in the House bill.

Nonetheless, it is \$4 million below the estimates for 1956. I wonder whether the Senator will explain that.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from New York knows, of course, that the estimates were made a good many months ago. I imagine that the figure of \$39 million was arrived at perhaps 7 or 8 months ago, last fall, when the budget was being prepared. I am sure that at that time the Bureau of the Budget thought the figure was correct. But the evidence before our committee clearly showed that the States were not prepared to go forward with the use of that much money.

The Senator from New York will recall that Congress at the last session passed legislation greatly enlarging and augmenting the vocational rehabilitation program. The Senator knows that the States are partners in the program and have to put up certain amounts to match the Federal funds. The evidence before the committee showed that the \$35 million which the committee included in the bill would fully meet any possible need to carry on completely the program, so far as it can be carried on, until some

of the States make their provisions to carry on the full program.

We provided \$35 million, feeling that that was the maximum amount which could be matched or could or would be used by the States during the next fiscal year. The \$35 million was \$2,500,000 more than the House allowed. The remaining \$4 million, the difference between \$35 million and the full budget estimate of \$39 million, was transferred to the program for crippled children. The Senator from New York understands the vocational rehabilitation work being done for crippled children. So the \$4 million was added to the provision for funds for crippled children. The work for crippled children is itself vocational rehabilitation.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Alabama has foreseen my question, and has answered it even before I asked it. I am very glad indeed that the \$4 million reduction in the budget estimates for grants to the States has now been added to the program for vocational training and education of children.

There is one other item about which I should like to ask the Senator, if he will yield further to me.

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Alabama understands my long and very deep interest in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. He knows, as I do, he having been the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, that today there are approximately 2 million physically handicapped persons in the United States and that the number is increasing at the rate of 200,000 annually. The program at best will provide for the training of only about 60,000 or 70,000 persons. So not only will it not be possible to dig into the backlog, but it will not be possible to keep up with the large increase in the number of the physically handicapped.

I think the Senator from Alabama will also recall that at many of our hearings in the last 3 or 4 years testimony was given that not only is the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped a humane activity, but that it actually repays the Government in dollars and cents. My recollection is that the testimony showed that for every dollar spent by the Government in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, \$5 was returned to the Nation, because the persons who were aided ceased to be a drag on public funds and became self-respecting and self-supporting and, in time, became taxpayers.

I have, therefore, as the Senator knows, urged considerably larger amounts for training and traineeships, because there is no question in my mind, and I doubt that there is any question in the mind of the Senator from Alabama, that the bottleneck of this work is the training of doctors and skilled technicians to train and rehabilitate physically handicapped persons.

I notice in the report that the budget estimate for 1956 was \$2,350,000. The Senate committee in this bill has recommended only \$2 million. I know that that is higher by \$200,000 than the

amount which was carried in the House bill; but it still is \$350,000 below the estimate. I think the estimate was pitifully small. I believe we should be spending several times \$2 million for the training of physicians, skilled technicians, and other attendants.

Mr. HILL. First, I may say that I have the pleasure of serving with the Senator from New York not only on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, but also we serve together on the Subcommittee on Health, which considers questions such as this. In fact, the distinguished Senator from New York was formerly chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and I can testify to his diligence and devoted efforts in behalf of the program for vocational rehabilitation. I know of the time he has spent in promoting the cause of vocational rehabilitation and in trying to have rehabilitated more persons who suffer from some disability.

Not only is this a commendable humanitarian activity, but it is an excellent program from the standpoint of economics, because instead of these persons being dependent upon the State for their living or for someone to take care of them, the Government will train them to become producers who can take care of themselves and contribute to the national economy. I know how devoted the Senator from New York has been to this cause.

The Senator will note that with the increase which the Senate committee recommends, \$1,100,000 more will be available for training purposes next year than was available in the present year. Speaking for myself, I shall be delighted to talk to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and who has been so cooperative and helpful in the preparation of the bill. It may be that after I have conferred with the Senator from Minnesota, the amount can be raised to the budget estimate.

The Senator from Minnesota, as the former chairman of the subcommittee, was in charge of the bill during the last Congress, and in both sessions he was most helpful in preparing the bill.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous-consent request in this connection?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of correspondence which passed between Dr. Howard A. Rusk and me, dated April 5 and April 7, 1955.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 7, 1955.

Dr. HOWARD A. RUSK,
The New York Times,
Times Square, New York, N. Y.

DEAR DR. RUSK: I appreciate your writing me in regard to the cut which the House effected in the budget estimate for training of professional personnel under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Needless to say, I am also deeply disturbed at the reduction of \$550,000 from the request of \$2,350,000 under the item "training and traineeships" in H. R. 5046, the Labor-Health,

Education, and Welfare Department's appropriation bill. The fact that the House Appropriations Committee report states that this reduction would still permit training grants to be made at the same level as at present, is no encouragement to those of us who fought so hard last year to emphasize the need for training in the vocational rehabilitation bill. As you pointed out during those hearings, and as I reiterated in committee and on the floor, this lack of trained professional personnel in the field of rehabilitation must be met by ever-increasing assistance from the Federal Government for grants in this field.

It is fortunate, I think, that Senator HILL is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee dealing with this bill. I will, of course, be in contact with Senator HILL on this important item, as I trust you will be, in the hope that the full budget request will be approved in the Senate.

With kind personal regards.

Yours very sincerely,

HERBERT H. LEHMAN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
Times Square, April 5, 1955.

Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN: I know you are disturbed, as I am, over the failure of the House to appropriate the full \$2,350,000 for fiscal year 1956 upon which the expansion of training of professional rehabilitation personnel is based. For the current fiscal year (1955), as you know Congress appropriated \$900,000 for the training provision of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. All of us who have followed this program closely have been deeply impressed both with the soundness and rapidly with which the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has implemented this essential training program.

These plans, however, were predicated on the availability of \$2,350,000 in fiscal year 1956 and a substantial proportion of these increased funds were to be spent on training of physicians in physical medicine and rehabilitation. If the \$1,800,000 appropriated by the House stands, the program will be restricted to its present level and it will not be possible to initiate the short-term and long-term training programs for physicians and nurses which are fundamental if our goals of increased rehabilitation services for the Nation's disabled are to be met.

Last year in my testimony before the Subcommittee on Health, Senate Labor Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I said: "In my opinion, the great single obstacle to the more rapid development of all types of rehabilitation services is the shortage of trained personnel."

With the increased funds now available for services and the rapid expansion of rehabilitation facilities, I feel even stronger today regarding the validity of this statement than when I originally made it. We simply cannot provide rehabilitation services to make the physically disabled into self-supporting, taxpaying citizens unless we have the trained rehabilitation personnel to work with them.

Sincerely,

HOWARD M. RUSK, M. D.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I congratulate and thank the Senator from Alabama and his colleagues and associates for a piece of work splendidly done.

Mr. HILL. I thank the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. President, I told the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] that after I had answered the questions of the Senator from New York, I would yield to him.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I wish to ask one more question on this subject. In the committee report, page 4, in the next to the last paragraph, a request is made as follows:

It is requested that the Labor Department furnish this committee, by September 30, 1955, a statement of all visits of Labor Department officials and employees made during the year 1954 to offices of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, if these visits were in relation to legislation—pending or prospective—and the nature of the matters discussed.

It would seem to me that it would be very difficult to comply with such a request, unless a daily schedule or list of everything which was done by every member of the Department was kept.

Mr. HILL. Does not the Senator think that that language means only to the best of the knowledge and ability of the Department?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It does not include telephone calls. I know we wish to stimulate the activities of the Department of Labor. We want to try to make it an effective representative of labor, and to be as active as possible. But in this instance we are asking something of the Department of Labor which is not required of other departments of the Government, such as the State Department, the Treasury, or any other department. Will it not impose a hardship if we begin to ask one department to keep a schedule of everything which it does, if we do not require it of the others?

Mr. HILL. The committees of Congress certainly are entitled to all the information which can be obtained from the different departments.

I observe that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] has come to the floor. Since this is language which was proposed by him, I shall yield to him for the purpose of answering the Senator's question.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I should like to explain the origin of the language. First of all, it was not the feeling of the committee that the Labor Department was doing anything inappropriate. The request was not made in criticism of the Secretary of Labor or his fine associates. It grew out of a statement which appeared in the House report, whereby they had included an identical provision for the State administrators of employment security agencies, requesting them to make a report through the Department of Labor on their trips to Washington, and to report on all the conferences they held. It looked as though it was an attempt on the part of the House committee once again to reopen the controversy about the federalization of employment agencies, which Congress has consistently and steadily held should be continued under the State administrators. It was an attempt to endeavor to provide for the Labor Department a set of criteria for reports concerning certain representatives who might come to Washington in connection with legislation concerning the Federalization of those employment agencies. This is in no sense an investigation. We had the feeling in the committee that this is not a good way to legislate on appropriation bills, and cer-

tainly not a good way to file reports. We were merely attempting to offset the language of the House report and perhaps induce its elimination or modification.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. While I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, unfortunately, because of a conflict in engagements, I was unable to attend the committee meeting when this particular language was included in the report. It seems to me it would be an unfortunate precedent for the Labor Department to be saddled with this requirement, and that it would be unfair to single out the Labor Department. The Senator's explanation throws some additional light on the question, but it seems to me that it would be unfair for the Labor Department to be singled out, without the requirement being applied to other departments. As a matter of fact, I think it would be unworkable to have that requirement applied to other departments of the Government, because we do not operate as three separate governments.

Mr. MUNDT. As the Senator from California knows, we have provided appropriations to create liaison offices so that we can get the information on a two-way street. We all agree there should be direct and constructive consultation between the legislative and executive branches of a coordinate government.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That, I think, is sound and proper. I should hope that when a Senator is in need of additional information, he would make use of the Bureau and get the information. There is no way for the Senate to strike out language in a House committee report, and there is no way for the Senate to strike out language in a Senate committee report. If certain language is contained in a bill, a motion could be made to strike out the language. I say this in no criticism of the House committee, but I think it can be regarded as an invasion of States rights for the committee to require State agencies to do what Federal agencies are not required to do.

Mr. MUNDT. That was basically the feeling of the subcommittee, as I think the chairman will agree. We felt it would be an unfortunate precedent to establish and that it would be an invasion of States rights to have that kind of mandatory language in the report. It is my hope that by highlighting the matter we can sit across the table during conference, and that the conference report may contain language which will adjust the points of view and make it clear that neither the mandatory provisions of the House report or of the Senate report represent the opinion of Congress, and find some way to iron out the matter in the conference report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. A problem is raised which has been discussed on the Senate floor before, which is that the Senate conferees do not file a report. A report of the conferees in the form of a written statement is filed by the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. However, we frequently write in the conference report that it is concurred in by all members of the conference including, of course, Senate conferees. It is hoped that when the Senate and House conferees meet there will be an expression which will be an overriding of the language as expressed by both the House committee and Senate committee reports.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I agree with the Senator. This highlights the fact that perhaps there should be a change in the joint rules of the two Houses regarding conference reports, so that the statements filed in connection with such reports will be signed by managers on the part of both Houses, as their combined judgment.

Mr. MUNDT. As a former Member of the House, one of the shocking experiences I had as a new Member of the Senate was in discovering that no statement was filed by Senate conferees on conference reports. I think it would be a constructive change if statements on conference reports could be signed not only by managers on the part of the House, but also by managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Referring to the language in the report with reference to the Department of Labor personnel having to make reports concerning travel expenses or expenses in connection with conferences held with Members of Congress, it was rather surprising to me to find that language in the House report. I do not believe the conduct of State administrators necessitates such language in the report. As I have stated, it was a surprise to me to find that such language was included in the report because there was no evidence that there had been abuse on the part of the State directors. Since such language was requested and required on the part of the House relative to State administrators, then the entire department should be subjected to making the same types of reports. Therefore, Mr. President, I do not think the conferees should make a report either in the language as it is in the Senate report or as it is found in the House report.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to aline myself with the statement which has been made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] with regard to the directors of the State unemployment offices. It seems to me they have carried on their work in a very efficient manner. I know the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota has served as Governor of his State, as I had the honor to serve as Governor of my State. In that capacity we found there was the finest cooperation between the agencies. It seems to me that unfortunate language is contained in the report. I certainly hope something can be done in the conference to correct that situation.

Mr. THYE. I will state to my distinguished friend from Kansas that all of us on the Committee on Appropriations, when we examined the question, felt that the language in the House report was unnecessary, and we provided that the Department should be required to report in order primarily to call attention to that matter, so that the matter might be ironed out in conference. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] without question was expressing the opinion of the majority of the committee when he said he thought the entire Department should be compelled to make such reports.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I wish to thank the Senator for his very constructive statement. I agree entirely and emphatically with what has been said by the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Minnesota. We had had no evidence whatsoever that there ever had been any improper use of Federal funds by the State administrators, and it is equally clear that we have had no evidence of any kind that there has been any improper expenditure of Federal funds by the Department of Labor.

Mr. THYE. And certainly no lobbying, such as the language used would imply, has taken place.

Mr. MUNDT. On the part of either of them.

Mr. THYE. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. It was a question of putting the matter back into balance so that a proper arrangement could be worked out in conference.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have the floor. If the Senator from Massachusetts wishes to ask a question of the Senator from South Dakota, I shall be glad to yield for that purpose, if I may do so without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last year, at the time when we considered the new bill on unemployment compensation, there was some question as to whether the State unemployment commissioners who wanted this money turned back to the States, under their control, had used influence on the Congress, and whether the organization headed by Mr. Brown, of New Hampshire, had used influence to persuade Congress to pass that bill. That charge was made. Evidently, the House wished to have an investigation made of it.

I do not believe the making of such an investigation to be completely unjustified. However, I have never heard any such charges made against the Department of Labor.

In looking into charges made against the State commissioners, why should the Department of Labor be forced to do something which no other department has been required to do?

Mr. MUNDT. I may say that no evidence that the State commissioners had

used any Federal funds improperly was ever presented to us. Some statements may have appeared in the press, but no evidence of that nature came to the committee.

Mr. KENNEDY. That may well be the fact, and it may well be the Senator's opinion, also. But the mere fact that the House, pursuant to its authority, desired to have such an investigation made, is no reason why the Department of Labor, about which no charges have been made, should be forced to do something which no other department has been required to do.

Mr. MUNDT. I think that point was explained before the Senator from Massachusetts entered the Chamber. It was pointed out that inasmuch as the House of Representatives took this unprecedented action against one activity connected with the Department of Labor, it was thought that by highlighting the matter and putting all of it into one package, so to speak, we would be able to work out an agreement, in conference, so that both these mandatory statements could be vacated.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am pleased to have had an opportunity to serve with the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and other members of the Appropriations Committee, in considering the bill providing appropriations for Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

Extensive careful study and attention have been given to this appropriation measure, which provides funds for many of our most important Government functions and services, such as employment security, vocational rehabilitation, and public health, including the work carried on by the National Institutes of Health, and Social Security.

The bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee is, in my opinion, a good, sound one. It will provide reasonable and adequate sums of money which will enable the executive departments, as well as the several States and other participating parties under the grant and assistance programs, to accomplish their humanitarian plans and objectives; and, in so doing, they will make a great contribution to the general health and welfare of our people.

The House version of the bill provides \$2,337,522,261, and the Senate committee version, as reported to the Senate, calls for \$2,404,055,600, an increase of \$65,533,339.

The great strides in research and in the care, treatment, and cure of such dread diseases as cancer and heart disease, as well as the progress made in mental health care and research, fully warrant the recommended total appropriation of \$111,740,000 for the National Institutes of Health. This amount will provide \$26,400,000 for the National Cancer Institute, \$23,800,000 for the National Heart Institute, \$21,850,000 for mental health activities, and will also provide substantial increases in funds over the current year appropriations for the other health activities, such as research in

arthritis, diabetes, nervous diseases, and blindness.

Mr. President, I was chairman of the subcommittee in both 1953 and 1954; and I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that consistent progress has been made in increasing the appropriations for these very important research activities, both as regards cancer and heart disease and as regards mental health. The Cancer Institute was created in 1937; the Mental Health Institute was created in 1946; and the National Heart Institute was created in 1948. Over the years, the appropriations for these agencies have consistently been increased.

So, Mr. President, it was most gratifying to me, when I served as chairman of the subcommittee, to have the appropriations for these activities for the calendar year 1954 increased.

For the year 1953, \$17,887,000 was appropriated for research in cancer. For the year 1954, that appropriation was increased to \$20,237,000; and for the year 1955, the appropriation was increased to \$21,195,500.

The appropriations for the Mental Health Institute and the National Heart Institute have likewise been increased.

It is most encouraging to all of us that these increases in the appropriations have been made. We are particularly encouraged by the accomplishments which have been made by the various National Institutes in the field of research and in the allocation of funds to universities and colleges which are conducting research, and also in the training of scientists and technicians who work in the research laboratories. The accomplishments achieved to date hold great promise that success will be attained in the effort to control cancer and to aid those who are afflicted with heart conditions.

Included in the total amount for the National Institutes is \$750,000 for activities related to investigation and testing of polio vaccine. That is a new field. The scientists are exploring every step in it. The criticism we have heard in the past months and the charges which have been made against Secretary Hobby and Dr. Scheele have not been justified because all who are working in this field are exploring. Even Dr. Salk himself is tracing every step and is checking back at all times to make certain that he has not proceeded in error.

We have also proposed to the House version of the bill an amendment which, if adopted, will provide 30 additional positions in the Public Health Service, at a salary ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000, for the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel. This additional authority is required to aid the Service in recruiting and retaining eminent surgeons, scientists, and physicians. I believe this amendment is a highly desirable one and should be adopted.

The committee has recognized the importance of new hospital construction in meeting and coping with our overall general health problem and it has recommended \$125 million, an increase of \$29 million over 1955 appropriations for

grants for hospital construction. This item includes the original Hill-Burton general hospital construction program, and the four new categories of construction authorized the 1954 amendments to the act. These new amendments authorized appropriations for grants for the construction of, first, diagnostic or treatment centers; second, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired; third, rehabilitation facilities; and fourth, nursing homes. The entire construction program is deserving of our wholehearted and enthusiastic support and the required funds should be made available.

In addition to the above increases the committee bill would increase funds so as to provide the following totals for the indicated activities: First, promotion and fund development of vocational education, \$26,500,000; second, grants to States, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$35 million; third, communicable diseases, \$5,250,000—of this amount \$850,000 is available only to activities related to polio vaccine; fourth, hospitals and medical care, \$34,378,000; fifth, grants to States for maternal and child welfare, \$34,156,600. The \$4,156,600 increase over the 1955 appropriation would raise the fund for crippled children's services to \$15 million, the full amount authorized in the Social Security Act.

I have cited only certain phases of the bill because they so directly affect the welfare of the American people and represent a forward-looking program on the part of the Government in fields where there is a vital national need. In general, I believe that the proposed appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies have been carefully worked out and that the committee recommendations should be adopted by the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to commend the chairman and members of the committee for what they have done for the Indians. I particularly desire to invite the attention of Senators to two paragraphs in the report. I am sure that very few Senators know the situation which exists at the present time among the Indians. I read from page 17 of the report:

The level of Indian health is in general far below that of the rest of the population. The average life expectancy for Indians is only 36 years, whereas it is over 60 years for the white population. Diseases which account for the high mortality rate among Indians have long ceased to be a major cause of death in the rest of the population. The tuberculosis death rate for Indians is as much as 40 times the rate in the white population; infant mortality from all causes is 10 times greater among Indians. Mortality resulting from other preventable diseases reaches much higher rates among Indians than in the other segments of the population.

The committee recognizes that the whole problem of Indian health is of long standing, not to be overcome spontaneously.

A short time ago, as a member of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, I returned from a sojourn investigating juvenile delinquency among Indians in

New Mexico, California, and Arizona. What particularly pleases me—and I think it should be brought to the attention of all Senators—is the very fine work which has been accomplished by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I understand he had the support of the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER].

In our investigation we discovered that the hospital at Sells, Ariz., had burned in 1947. We had the testimony of the head of the Board of Health of Arizona, Dr. Salisbury. I have lived among the Indians in North Dakota for a long while, although in my State only a very small fraction of our total population is made up of Indians. I was surprised to discover that as of the time when the Sells Hospital in Arizona burned in 1947, Dr. Salisbury's testimony, as head of the Health Department of Arizona, was to the effect that 17 Indian babies out of every 100 died before they reached the age of 1 year. Forty-two percent of them died before they reached the age of 6 years, and 52 percent of them died before they reached the age of 17.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] had made a thorough investigation of the situation long before I went to Arizona. He was thoroughly familiar with it in every detail.

Upon my return I took the matter up with him again, and told him that the Public Health Service, to which this Indian problem was turned over some time ago, had sent a man down there. He had spent not to exceed 5 hours in connection with the hospital at Sells, and reported that a new hospital was not needed, and could not be taken care of until it came into the budget in 1957.

Much to my gratification, the distinguished Senator from Arizona announced that he would make it his business to see that those Indians got that hospital at an early date. Therefore, I am delighted to see in this report, on page 18, an appropriation of \$250,000 to start this work. I understand that an appropriation of \$1,400,000 will be available next year to take care of the Papago Indians. That is only one tribe.

Let me say to the chairman of the committee that the health situation of the Indians, not only in Arizona and New Mexico, but in California, is deplorable, and in my opinion, disgraceful. The large death rate, 40 times as high, in some instances, as that among white people, is due to a great many causes. In my opinion, it is due primarily to the lack of appropriations to take care of the Indians. For example, some of the Indian women are compelled to carry water a quarter of a mile. Palm Springs, Calif., is one of the wealthiest towns in the entire United States. Yet, within 5 miles of Palm Springs will be found 300 Indians of the Martinez-Torres tribe, totally destitute and hungry. Their water supply consists of one well. The women must carry water for a quarter of a mile, while the men are out trying to find work.

That is not all. I found in my investigation that the Indians have been discriminated against. Whenever an Indian has a little business, such as a park-

ing lot or something else, it is not long before a white man owns it.

When irrigation was brought to the lands in that part of the country, the Indians were entirely ignored, although they had lived there many years before the white man came.

The Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, headed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], recommended that Mr. Glenn Emmons have an appropriation of \$200 million to do something toward remedying this disgraceful situation, of which citizens of the United States ought to be ashamed. The Indians there are not adequately supplied with drinking water in the little places where they live. When the children go to school they have no basketballs or footballs to play with. Apparently no provision is made to give those little Indian children the kind of education they should receive. They have no opportunity to participate in athletic events. We found 8,000 children who had never gone to school a single day.

We found children 16 years of age who could not speak a single word of English. That is a situation which, in my opinion, ought to be corrected. I was delighted, when I was down there, to tell the witnesses who appeared before me, as a committee on one, that both Senators from Arizona and both Senators from New Mexico have had this problem in mind for a long time. I included a statement to that effect in my report to the Senator from Tennessee.

A few years ago an appropriation of \$50 million was requested. God knows, it is needed. Congress refused to give them the money. Only last week we appropriated \$3,530,000,000 for people in foreign countries. We have fewer than 400,000 Indians, yet the United States, which boasts of its civilization, has confronting it a situation which, I repeat for the second time, is a disgrace. I wish to compliment the committee for the very fine statement it has made in its report in connection with items affecting the Indians. I ask unanimous consent that the entire statement may be printed in the *Record* at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Indian health activities

1955 appropriation.....	\$24, 174, 747
1956 budget estimate.....	33, 590, 000
House allowance.....	33, 840, 000
Committee recommendation...	33, 840, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, an increase of \$250,000 over the budget estimate, and \$9,665,253 over the amount available in 1955 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for this program.

The level of Indian health is in general far below that of the rest of the population. The average life expectancy for Indians is only 36 years, whereas it is over 60 years for the white population. Diseases which account for the high mortality rate among Indians have long ceased to be a major cause of death in the rest of the population. The tuberculosis death rate for Indians is as much as 40 times the rate in the white population; infant mortality from all causes is 10 times greater among

Indians. Mortality resulting from other preventable diseases reaches much higher rates among Indians than in the other segments of the population.

The committee recognizes that the whole problem of Indian health is of long standing, not to be overcome spontaneously. The committee will, however, expect the Public Health Service to accelerate the long-range program of bringing the health of the Indian on a par with the rest of the population. With total Federal responsibility for Indian health now to be administered by the Public Health Service, and with the additional funds provided, greater improvement is to be expected. The Surgeon General's action in administering this program as a single administrative entity, in which the hospital and health elements will be fully integrated under a Division of Indian Health, should allay the fears expressed by tribal councils and others that the program might be segmented and absorbed into the various organizational and functional entities of the Service. The committee recommends inclusion of the following language: "Purchase of not to exceed 72 passenger motor vehicles, of which 47 shall be for replacement only."

The Department had requested 50 new automobiles for this program, but the committee in allowing the purchase of only 25 does so with the admonition that the Department should avail itself of the authority already in the bill to transfer automobiles between bureaus and offices. The committee notes that many of the automobiles which the Department requested be replaced in other units have accumulated very low mileage.

Construction of Indian health facilities

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 687, 567
1956 budget estimate.....	4, 550, 000
House allowance.....	4, 750, 000
Committee recommendation	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$5 million, an increase of \$3,312,433 over the appropriation for 1955, \$450,000 over the 1956 budget estimate, and \$250,000 over the House allowance.

In 1947 the hospital at Sells, Ariz., was destroyed by fire. This hospital served approximately 7,700 Papago Indians, the majority of whom reside on the Papago Reservation. The nearest hospital is the San Xavier Indian Hospital, which is 61 miles from Sells, obviously too great a distance to transport seriously ill patients. Since 1947 the reservation has been served by only a small clinic operated from a vacant schoolroom. The bill includes \$250,000 for the drawing of plans and specifications and the beginning of construction of a 50-bed hospital to replace the one destroyed by fire.

The committee has approved \$200,000 allowed by the House, but not requested in the estimate, which is for the preparation of plans and option on a site for a hospital at Gallup, N. Mex. Erection of this hospital will enable the Public Health Service to refer patients from outlying reservation hospitals to this medical center for specialized medical, surgical, orthopedic, and rehabilitation services. This hospital, with the replacement of the hospital at Shiprock, will complete the hospital program for the Navaho Indians.

The committee recommends inclusion of the following language which will enable the Public Health Service to better coordinate its activities under this program with the Department of Interior: "Provided, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has in the field an Office of Buildings and Utilities to supervise design and construction, and savings could be made by utilizing this existing unit rather than establishing one in the Public Health Service.

Mr. HILL. The Senator will also note, I am sure, that the committee recommends an appropriation for Indian health activities which is almost \$10 million more than was appropriated for last year.

Mr. LANGER. It is \$9 million more, approximately. However, in my judgment, it is entirely insufficient. The trouble is, I may say to the Senator, that an Indian boy, after perhaps 4 years in the Army, cannot get a loan from the Government. A white boy can get a loan, with which to purchase a small herd of cattle, for example, but an Indian boy cannot get such a loan, because the land is owned by the tribe.

Mr. HILL. I was calling the attention of the Senator from North Dakota to the fact that in the bill reported by the committee the recommended appropriation for Indian health activities is nearly \$10 million more than was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Mr. LANGER. Yes; and I commend the committee for its action. However, the amount is still far below what is needed.

Mr. HILL. I hope the Senator from North Dakota realizes that for the other conditions he is talking about I have the deepest sympathy. However, the appropriations to take care of them are not carried in the pending bill. They are covered in another bill which has been passed by the Senate. The only part of the Indian Service this bill deals with is the item covering Indian health activities. As I have said, we have raised that item by nearly \$10 million above what is presently appropriated.

Mr. LANGER. I once more compliment and commend the committee for the fine job it has done on this phase of the Indian problem. While I have the floor, however, I wish to say that the way the Indians in this country have been treated is a disgrace. I remember very well, when we took up Indian matters several years ago when I was chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] came before the committee and pleaded for the Indians of Oregon—I believe those living around Klamath Falls.

Mr. MORSE. I am still pleading for the Indians of Oregon. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that legislation on the Celilo Indian problem is still pending before the committee. When the dam is built at The Dalles, there will be a moral obligation on the part of the United States to resettle the Indians who will lose their homes as the result of the construction of the dam. Those Indians must be resettled in suitable quarters. The American people must recognize their clear moral and financial obligation to the Indians.

Mr. LANGER. The distinguished senior Senator from Oregon is running true to form. When I was chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, he appeared before the committee pleading for the Indians of Oregon and for the Indians of neighboring States.

Mr. MORSE. I would not have gotten very far if it had not been for the fine

cooperation of the Senator from North Dakota. I do not know of anyone in Congress who has been a more faithful representative of the interests of the Indian than the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon. I merely wish to add that we have not even begun to solve the Indian problem. The Indian Bureau was established in 1824. Today, after 130 years, when 8,000 Indian children are not in school because of the absence of facilities, and many 16-year-old Indian boys and girls cannot speak one word of English, there is certainly something lacking somewhere.

I am glad to hear the Senator from Oregon pleading for the Indians, just as former Senator Hatch, of New Mexico, pleaded for them, and as both present Senators from New Mexico and the two Senators from Arizona are pleading for them. I hope we will be able to get an appropriation of \$200 million for Glen Emmons' office at this session of Congress. In Glen Emmons we have an Indian Commissioner who, in my opinion, is the best Indian Commissioner since I have been in the Senate. He thoroughly understands the Indian problem. He is a good businessman. Whatever amount of money we appropriate for his use he will spend in a businesslike and reasonable manner for the benefit of the Indians. Any money he cannot spend in that fashion he will not spend at all. I sincerely hope, therefore, that we can get the kind of appropriation I have suggested, and I call the matter to the attention of the members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I call the attention of the subcommittee chairman to page 12 of the committee's excellent report, from which I read as follows:

The committee recommends \$35 million, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the House allowance, \$8 million over the appropriation for 1955, and a decrease of \$4 million below the budget estimate.

The additional funds recommended by the committee will enable special projects initiated in 1955 to be continued in 1956, and there is provided \$400,000 for such projects under section 4 (b).

The section 4 (b) reference is to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

I should like to have the chairman of the committee help me make a legislative record on this subject, because although I am fully aware of what the \$400,000 will be used for, I believe the record ought to be clear, for legislative reference purposes, as to what is involved.

I am very happy the committee has recommended the appropriation of \$400,000. It happens to be an item which, as I shall show in a moment and as the Senator well knows, I specifically sought from the committee. It involves a decision to support a national community demonstration center for the metropolitan Washington area in which handicapped civil-service employees may be vocationally rehabilitated.

I should like to put on record my recommendation that the facility chosen for such demonstrations be one that has

been constructed without Government funds and one that is already furnishing excellent services to disabled civil-service employees.

As the Senator will recall, last year, when my amendment, which became section 4 (b) of the act, was adopted by the Senate and by the House, I discussed the matter on the floor of the Senate. I reviewed the situation in a letter which I wrote to the Senator from Alabama on May 17, 1955.

I should like to read some excerpts from that letter in order that we may use them for purposes of a very brief discussion on the floor of the Senate as to the use to which the \$400,000 will be made available, depending, of course, upon its being put to work by the Government officials concerned.

I said in my letter:

MY DEAR SENATOR: As you probably know, last year the Congress adopted my amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1954 so as to provide for the establishment of a pilot demonstration rehabilitation center in the metropolitan Washington area. This extremely worthwhile proposal was described in section 4 (b) of Public Law 565 of the 83d Congress, 2d session, and was designed to provide, among other services, substantial rehabilitation services to civil-service employees of the area. During the course of the debate on the amendment which ultimately became section 4 (b), the Anderson Clinic of Arlington, Va., was prominently mentioned as an ideal installation on which to initiate the program.

I can summarize the next part of the letter very quickly if I may have unanimous consent that the entire letter of May 17, 1955, to the Senator from Alabama may be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Labor Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: As you probably know, last year the Congress adopted my amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1954 so as to provide for the establishment of a pilot demonstration rehabilitation center in the Metropolitan Washington area. This extremely worthwhile proposal was described in section 4 (b) of Public Law 565 of the 83d Congress, 2d session, and was designed to provide, among other services, substantial rehabilitation services to civil-service employees of the area. During the course of the debate on the amendment which ultimately became section 4 (b), the Anderson Clinic of Arlington, Va., was prominently mentioned as an idea installation on which to initiate the program.

Unfortunately, the pilot demonstration project has received no financing to date at the Federal level. This appears to have been attributable to a determination that any Federal appropriations for the project would have to be matched upon the basis of one outside dollar for two Federal dollars, and the plain fact is that the outside dollars have not been forthcoming.

The Anderson Clinic stands available as an existing facility upon which the pilot demonstration program could be undertaken. The Anderson Clinic represents a striking example of local community action at its very best. It is the result of the voluntary efforts of groups such as the Rotary Kiwanis,

and other service clubs, the junior chamber of commerce, the Red Cross Gray Ladies, labor unions, many other various lodges and other community groups, as well as individuals who donated services and thousands of dollars worth of materials and property in constructing the clinic and its rehabilitation shops and facilities.

There is an urgent need for rehabilitation services of the type envisaged in section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1954, but it is quite unlikely that those services, particularly as they apply to Federal civil-service employees will be available in the reasonably near future unless Federal funds are appropriated for the purpose of section 4 (b) and the matching requirement is eliminated. It is simply too much to require that a voluntary community project of the type described above be required to comply with a matching requirement.

Dr. Engh, of the Anderson Clinic, will testify before this subcommittee on May 19 in support of a \$400,000 appropriation for the purpose of section 4 (b), and he will describe in detail the types of proposed rehabilitation services and facilities that could be made available for Federal civil-service employees, as well as others, if such an appropriation were put to use. He will describe how such an appropriation, if used in connection with the Anderson Clinic, would cover items such as community health, audit, and planning, community educational service, research, training, and prevocational and vocational service for the handicapped.

A report, which I am reliably informed was prepared under the direction of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is attached to this letter. As you will note, it offers very little hope for the appropriation of \$400,000 in connection with section 4 (b) unless the Senate takes action to restore a total of \$2,500,000 for section 4 grants, which was contained in the Health, Education, and Welfare budget estimates, but which was denied by the House.

For the foregoing reasons it is my earnest suggestion that this subcommittee give serious consideration to the inclusion, in the bill making appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal 1956, of a specific item of \$400,000, without a requirement for matching funds, to be used in connection with the program outlined in section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1954.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

WAYNE MORSE.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO ESTABLISH A DEMONSTRATION REHABILITATION CENTER IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA AS AUTHORIZED UNDER SECTION 4 (B) OF PUBLIC LAW 565

BACKGROUND

During debate on the Senator floor of the administration's proposed amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Senator MORSE introduced an amendment which was accepted by a vote of 44 to 41. The Morse amendment authorizes the Secretary to cooperate in assisting with the financing of a pilot demonstration rehabilitation center in metropolitan Washington area to be used as a guide for centers which might be established in other parts of the country. Although no specific facility or agency is singled out in the amendment, in the introduction of the proposal, Senator MORSE referred to the Anderson Orthopedic Clinic as a facility which might be easily developed into such a pilot center.

Section 4 (b), however, limits Federal financial assistance to payment for patient services such as hospitalization, board and room, rehabilitation training, and other es-

sential services. Assistance is not available under this amendment for construction or equipping such a facility.

STATUS

The Anderson Orthopedic Clinic and the George Washington University have asked to be designated as the national pilot center. Neither of the two applicants have completed their plans for program content, patient load, and costs. The Anderson Clinic building for a proposed center is still under construction and will not be completed until February 1956 at the very earliest.

In the meantime we have worked closely with both applicants in development of plans for the proposed center. Special project grants, totaling \$10,000, have been made under section 4 (a) (1), \$5,000 each to the Anderson Orthopedic Clinic and George Washington University upon recommendation of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, to assist in developing plans with a view toward the opening of a national center in February or March of 1956.

The costs of this project were estimated by the sponsor of the amendment to the basic legislation at approximately \$1 million. The House allowance of \$1 million for section 4 grants (\$800,000 for expansion under section 4 (a) (2), and \$200,000 for unique special projects under section 4 (a) (1)) retains the 1956 appropriation at the 1955 appropriation level and does not provide funds for Federal participation in the establishment of a demonstration rehabilitation center in the Washington area authorized in section 4 (b) of Public Law 565. The restoration of \$2,500,000 by the Senate will provide the full amount of the 1956 budget estimate for section 4 grants totaling \$3,500,000 (\$2 million for expansion under section 4 (a) (2) and \$1,500,000 for unique special projects under section 4 (a) (1)). Since the project would not operate for the full 1956 fiscal year, there is included within the 1956 estimate for unique special projects approximately \$400,000 to initiate the pilot demonstration center in the Washington area. Actual costs cannot be known until the organization to operate the facility has developed more facts on how the institution would be operated, the number and type of patients to be served, the amount of outside financing which would be available, and types of services which will be provided. Should the actual cost of the pilot center for 1956 be considerably larger it would be possible through the initiation of a priority system for special projects to permit greater Federal participation out of the 1956 funds requested in support of the pilot center.

Mr. MORSE. As the Senator from Alabama will recall, I went on to point out in my letter that the Anderson Clinic, which is really a dramatic pilot plant in the field of vocational rehabilitation, is a clinic which was built by community effort. It is in Arlington, Va., within a stone's throw of the Capitol. It was built through the efforts of the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, other service clubs, the junior chamber of commerce, the Red Cross, Gray Ladies, and by almost every other public spirited humanitarian organization in the Arlington area. It is, in my opinion, a dramatic monument to American humanitarianism. Labor unions not only donated their services free of charge in building the structure, but they relaxed their rules with regard to the use of nonunion members, who also, humanitarily motivated, wanted to donate their services.

An extension to the Anderson Clinic building is now being erected. If one

drives by the Anderson Clinic in the Arlington area on the way to Richmond he will see the steel pillars being put in place. Every time I go by it there is a tug at my heart, because, in my judgment, that is America at its best. So we have sought to have some such pilot plant as that used as a great demonstration center, showing what can be done in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

Further on in my letter of May 17 to the Senator, I said this:

There is an urgent need for rehabilitation services of the type envisaged in section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1954, but it is quite unlikely that those services, particularly as they apply to Federal civil-service employees, will be available in the reasonably near future unless Federal funds are appropriated for the purpose of section 4 (b) and the matching requirement is eliminated. It is simply too much to require that a voluntary community project of the type described above be required to comply with a matching requirement.

Dr. Engh, of the Anderson Clinic, will testify before this subcommittee on May 19 in support of a \$400,000 appropriation for the purpose of section 4 (b), and he will describe in detail the types of proposed rehabilitation services and facilities that could be made available for Federal civil-service employees, as well as others, if such an appropriation were put to use. He will describe how such an appropriation, if used in connection with the Anderson Clinic, would cover items such as community health, audit and planning, community educational service, research, training, and prevocational and vocational service for the handicapped.

A report, which I am reliably informed was prepared under the direction of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is attached to this letter. As you will note, it offers very little hope for the appropriation of \$400,000 in connection with section 4 (b) unless the Senate takes action to restore a total of \$2,500,000 for section 4 grants, which was contained in the Health, Education, and Welfare budget estimates, but which was denied by the House.

For the foregoing reasons it is my earnest suggestion that this subcommittee give serious consideration to the inclusion, in the bill making appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal 1956, of a specific item of \$400,000 without a requirement for matching funds, to be used in connection with the program outlined in section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1954.

My questions will be very brief. As my first question I ask the Senator whether it is not true that the report recommends an increase of \$2½ million so that this kind of work can go forward.

Mr. HILL. It not only recommends an increase of \$2½ million, but it states specifically that \$400,000 is provided for such projects under section 4 (b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. MORSE. That goes to my second question.

Again, I wish to express my very deep gratification for what the committee has done, because this aspect of the rehabilitation program moves me very deeply. I think it was brought out by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] a few minutes ago how important it is that those of us who are healthy, who have two arms, two legs, and two eyes, those of us whom God has blessed with good bodies, recognize our obligations to those

not so fortunately situated. And it is important that our Government shall always recognize its great moral responsibility to its less fortunately situated citizens.

This leads me to the item of \$400,000. That item, if I am correctly informed, can be used to develop a pilot plant to demonstrate to the country as a whole what can be done in a rehabilitation operation conducted by such an institution as the Anderson Clinic.

Mr. HILL. That is the purpose. I wish to pay tribute to the Senator for his tireless and devoted efforts to bring about a project such as is the Anderson Clinic, and its fuller and greater development for the welfare not only of the people of Washington and vicinity but of all the people of the United States. What we have here, as the Senator knows, carries its benefits to people throughout the world. No one could have been more deeply interested or more diligent in pursuing and advocating this cause than has been the Senator from Oregon. As chairman of the subcommittee I wish to express to him my thanks and deep appreciation for his very fine and challenging presentation to the committee, not only with reference to the Anderson Clinic but also with reference to the entire project.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate the Senator's remarks, but let me say that whatever credit is due should be shared by a group. There are three other persons who can be specifically mentioned, and they happen to be the two Senators from the State of Virginia, who have cooperated with me in this matter, and Representative BROYHILL, of the Arlington area, who, likewise, has cooperated with me to the fullest extent in regard to the project.

As the Senator from Alabama may have been informed, I contemplated for a while offering a specific amendment, but, after consultation with the professional staff of the committee, I decided against such action, because I think there is a matter of public policy involved, namely, that if we start earmarking funds for one particular pilot plant, there will be a rash of requests for funds for similar projects all over the country. The important thing is to get started on the project and to have it do a good job. So I did not offer the amendment. But am I correct in my understanding that with the \$400,000, those in administrative responsibility have the authority to proceed, for example, to select such a pilot-plant operation as the Anderson Clinic?

Mr. HILL. They not only have the authority, but they have the funds to proceed to select a clinic such as the Anderson Clinic to carry out such a project.

Mr. MORSE. Which brings me to my final question. Can they do it without the matching requirement, particularly when the fact is taken into account that the community itself is supplying the building?

Mr. HILL. Under the Morse amendment, which was offered to the bill at the last session, which was agreed to by the Senate and which became the law, they

can go forward without the matching requirements.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much. I may say that when I thank him, I am thanking him in behalf of the others I have mentioned who are deeply interested in the program. I think the committee deserves the thanks of all the people of the country who need vocational rehabilitation, because through the vehicle now provided an opportunity is afforded to demonstrate in a pilot plant where handicapped persons are taken and where they receive in the same establishment—and this is very important, according to the point of view of those in charge of the Anderson Clinic—not only medical attention, but vocational training at the same time.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, as a new member of the subcommittee which heard the testimony and considered the bill, I shall not address myself to any of the features of the bill, but I wish, somewhat in the nature of a report to the Senate, to express my gratitude and that of other members of the committee for the very fine work which has been done by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. He showed a very fine and sympathetic understanding of all the far-reaching programs in which he has been interested for many years. His approach and attitude are certainly to be commended, and the Senate owes him a debt of gratitude for the excellent way in which he handled the many witnesses and numerous items in the bill. His detailed knowledge and clear understanding are also shared by the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], who was chairman of the same subcommittee last year. I was impressed with the harmonious working combination which these two Senators represent, and especially with their knowledge of the many and varied and far-reaching programs, including activities, vocational education and rehabilitation, and a host of other matters.

As one member of the subcommittee, I express appreciation publicly and say that I think this is one of the outstanding accomplishments of the session.

Mr. HILL. I thank my distinguished friend from Mississippi for his very kind, gracious, and generous words. The subcommittee was particularly fortunate to have the Senator from Mississippi as a member. We could not have had an abler, more interested, or more devoted member of the subcommittee than the Senator from Mississippi. Whatever the subcommittee may have accomplished, I want the Senate to know that no one could have made a greater contribution than did he, and I am most grateful to him.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. As I understand, in almost every case the subcommittee increased substantially the amount of money available for the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. HILL. In every case the subcommittee increased the funds very materially.

Mr. KENNEDY. I think it was most appropriate for the subcommittee to do so. However, it is my understanding that no additional money was appropriated for the National Institutes of Health Division for Research grants, a Division which does basic research and does not fit into the other, perhaps more dramatic, categories which are very adequately financed under this appropriation bill.

It is my understanding that there is a prospective backlog for 1956 of more than 88 projects which have been approved by the technical scientific experts of the National Institutes of Health, and that there will not be sufficient funds with which to complete those projects.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. The Senate concurred with the House in what are designated as operating expenses. A large amount of those expenses would have gone for water pollution research work, had not water pollution work been taken care of in an earlier item, namely, sanitary engineering.

Mr. KENNEDY. I was more concerned with the Division of Research grants for basic research, which do not fit into any of the other various national institutes of health, such as cancer or metabolic diseases.

The backlog for 1955, in the research grant item, was 34; in 1956, it will be 88. Much of the work has been initiated; and if funds are not granted, the work will have to stop.

Since the subcommittee dealt so well with other research requests, I wondered why it would not be possible to take care of the backlog in basic research.

Mr. HILL. What amount would the Senator suggest?

Mr. KENNEDY. The backlog of projects which are approved calls for \$1 million. I think that if one-half of that amount could be provided, it would make a tremendous difference. I think it would be up to the Institute to decide on the priority in which the funds would be used.

Mr. HILL. I have not consulted with the committee on this matter, and so cannot speak for the committee. However, so far as I am concerned, as chairman of the subcommittee, I shall be happy to suggest that the Senate agree to an amendment and shall certainly take it to conference, if the Senator should see fit to offer it.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$84,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$88,000,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as I understand, the amendment relates to the trust fund and raises the figure to the amount requested in the budget estimate, \$88

million. There was some question in the minds of the members of the committee whether \$84 million would meet the situation. I am certain the senior Senator from Minnesota is familiar with the item.

Mr. McNAMARA. There is a tremendous backlog of claims.

Mr. THYE. I am familiar with the item. I can only say that all the items in the bill were discussed in the committee, and the amounts contained in the bill are the result of persuasive arguments made and the best judgment of the committee, and were unanimously agreed to by the committee.

Mr. HILL. The item relates to the amount which may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. The budget estimate called for \$88 million. The House allowed \$84 million. I do not know how the Senator from Minnesota feels about the proposed increase. It would come out of the trust fund. It may be used only according to the statute to pay claims. I do not believe any great harm would be done if the Senate agreed to the amendment to increase the amount by \$4 million and sent the amendment to conference. The evidence was pretty strong about the backlog of claims.

Mr. THYE. That is true. There is no question about the backlog. But again I state that the bill as reported to the Senate is based upon the best judgment of the committee, which voted for the items which are here recommended.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did I correctly understand the Senator from Alabama to say that this item was rejected by the committee?

Mr. HILL. No; the committee went along with the House. I think the Senator from Minnesota will agree that the committee did not go into the item in much detail; we simply took the House figure.

The Senator from Michigan is suggesting that the Senate accept his amendment, which provides for the amount contained in the budget estimate, and send the amendment to conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I can understand that there may be justification for accepting the amount requested in the budget estimate. However, there are 2 or 3 items in which the committee exceeded the amount requested in the budget estimate. Will the committee likewise reduce those amounts to those requested by the budget?

Mr. HILL. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the committee intends to reverse itself in connection with the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum before a vote is taken, because I think, if \$3 million or \$4 million are added to the item, we shall be acting on a matter which was not considered by the committee.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor, and I shall be glad to yield if Senators wish to discuss the question further. Otherwise, I de-

sire to make a short statement in order to explain the amendment.

The amendment I am offering restores the amount, \$88 million, recommended by the Budget Bureau for the administrative expenses of the old-age and survivors insurance program. It restores the House cut of \$4 million, in which the Senate committee concurred.

These costs do not come out of the general revenues of the Federal Government. The amendment, therefore, has no effect on the overall Government budget situation. These moneys come out of the trust fund made up of contributions by workers and employees. I am sure that those who contribute the money want and deserve proper service from the OASI program.

The committee report refers to heavy backlogs of claims, and to delays in paying benefits to claimants, but suggest that the Bureau try to carry out its functions with the amount allowed. It now takes the Bureau an average of more than 50 days—almost twice as long as it used to take—to pay claims. This is too long, particularly since it is an average figure, and some cases take much longer to process. It is especially undesirable in the case of claims for survivors insurance.

The committee recognizes that the situation is not good, and may not improve. The committee report states that if the claims and payments of benefits and the maintenance of wage records cannot be handled promptly with the amount allowed, a supplemental request will have to be honored later anyway.

By not providing sufficient funds now to do the job needed, and requiring the Bureau to seek a deficiency appropriation later, we will not save money but will merely postpone the expenditure. We would force the Bureau to reduce the staff to the level which could be supported by the \$84 million, and then require the rehiring and retraining of a staff when the deficiency appropriation was approved.

The workload for fiscal 1956 is estimated to be 10 percent above that of 1955. Unless we restore the \$4 million, we will be asking the Bureau to handle a large backlog of work, plus a 10-percent increase, with a smaller staff than it now has.

We are asking this of a Bureau that is already overworked as a result of an admittedly extremely heavy workload created by the 1954 amendments. During the past year the Bureau's staff has worked under continuous pressure. Vacations have had to be postponed or limited, and 1.4 million hours of overtime were worked in an effort to keep the backlog of work within reasonable bounds.

The program is of vital interest to the country. Two million one hundred and forty thousand persons will file claims for benefits in the next fiscal year. More than 7 million beneficiaries are now on the rolls. By June 30, 1956, the number is expected to be 8,897,000, and benefits to be paid are estimated to be \$5,361,000,000.

The facts support the wisdom of appropriating the full request of \$88 mil-

lion to enable this Bureau to perform its operations efficiently and at a level consistent with its past good record.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to be recognized on the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan, as I should like to speak to that proposal.

In the committee we discussed the question of whether we should accept the House figure of \$84 million or whether we should consider the amount in the estimate of the Budget Bureau, \$88 million. There was considerable discussion. The thought was expressed that a supplemental appropriation could be submitted whenever it became known that funds would be needed. However, it was suggested that it would not be in the best interest of administrative functioning to subject the administrator to such a procedure.

Mr. President, you or I, I am sure, would not like to be the administrator of the old-age and survivors insurance fund if we thought we would have to operate on a budget of \$84 million when the Budget Bureau's estimate was \$88 million. Then when we found we did not have sufficient funds, we would have to come before Congress and ask for a supplemental appropriation.

I had a telephone call from the Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Mr. Victor Christgau, who informed me that his entire staff had been working overtime in order to live within the budget under which they have been operating for the present fiscal year.

Therefore, there is involved a question which the Senate might well consider. I realize that the committee provided for \$84 million, and that the Senate is now faced with a proposed amendment after the committee acted on the matter. I did make a further check and study of the question, and I have related the conversation I had over the telephone, as of this forenoon, with Mr. Christgau, the Administrator of the fund. I also recognize that the Senator from Delaware has a right to raise an objection to increasing on the floor the amount which the committee in its good judgment, after deliberation, thought was an adequate sum. However, additional information has been received to the effect that the staff of the office has been subjected to overwork so many months in order to overcome the backlog of applications now pending.

It seems to me that if there exists such a backlog, if there is that much work to do, if it should become necessary to recommend a supplemental appropriation which would be acted on at a later time, we had perhaps better give some consideration to taking such an amendment to conference. Then, in their deliberations, the conference committee could have the benefit of any additional information which it might be able to obtain in the meantime, and, after further study could make a sound finding on the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. It is assumed that the amendment to the Social Security Act made by the last Congress, the amendment made in 1954, brought about extensive changes in the old age and survivors' insurance program, and that the changes resulted in the very heavy workload which exists at present. The workload having been substantially increased, there does exist a backlog of more than 100,000 claims which have not been adjudicated or determined, and which will have to be carried over into the next fiscal year. Is that true?

Mr. THYE. That is absolutely true. I realize that perhaps the subcommittee did not go into this item as thoroughly as it might have done. Quite a few weeks elapsed between the time the House committee held hearings and the time the Senate committee closed hearings on the appropriation bill. The telephone call I received today from Mr. Christgau further enlightened me as to the problem with which his department is confronted regarding the backlog, and the amount of overtime work by his personnel in an attempt to overcome the backlog of applications.

Therefore, I have to turn to my friend from Delaware and say to him it is a little embarrassing for me, as a committee member, to stand in support of an amendment when the committee did not see fit to consider it, and did not undertake to raise the appropriation for that item to the amount recommended in the estimate of the Budget Bureau, at the time the committee made the final decision on the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to point out that last year Congress appropriated \$70,400,000 for administrative expenses. The office already has a 20-percent increase, as provided in the bill reported by the committee. The committee has acted on the proposal and has unanimously reported the bill, which contains a provision for \$84 million in that item. It seems to me that, expenditures of the Government being what they are, it should take a little more than at telephone call to get another increase of \$4 million in appropriations.

Personally I am opposed to the consideration of this amendment at this time, with no more facts than are presented before the Senate. It seems to me that the Committee on Appropriations, which is asking us to vote on the bill on this short notice, should have studied the matter, and apparently it has. I am wondering why the committee should reverse its decision at this time.

I have no objection to the bill, but if the amendment pushed is insisted upon, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum, in order that action may be taken with the full participation of the Senate.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield before he suggests the absence of a quorum, I should like to call to his attention the fact that the amendments to the Social Security Act made a year ago brought under the act about 10 million additional persons, whose applications the Administrator must process, thus adding greatly to the number which had to be processed and

which he did not have to administer prior to the enactment, a year ago, of the amendments to the Social Security Act.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is proper to state that the increase recommended by the Senate committee over the amount voted by the House of Representatives is justified by the increased workload which has resulted from the amendments which Congress made last year in the act.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, those amendments to the act were made last year, and the increase in the number of case loads occurred last year. All that happened before this appropriation bill was reported either to the House or to the Senate. All those facts were given consideration by both the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees, and they decided that the \$84 million was sufficient.

Now, merely on the basis of a telephone call, we are asked to increase that amount by another 5 percent.

The danger is that in this case we are not dealing with an ordinary appropriation. Instead, we are dealing with a trust fund. These funds do not belong to the United States Government.

It has already been stated that the proposed amendment, if adopted, will not mean an added expenditure by the Federal Government. But the Federal Government certainly should recognize that as the administrator of a trust fund, it has a greater responsibility, and certainly should not make a 5-percent increase simply because someone downtown telephones to Capitol Hill and says, "I want another \$4 million."

I imagine that the telephones would be very busy if we were to act on such a basis, Mr. President.

The administrator should be called before our committee, and there should be asked to justify the making of such an increase.

I hope a vote will not be asked on the amendment. If a vote on it is requested, I shall first suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Delaware has correctly stated the background of this matter; but, as the Senator from Minnesota has stated, because of the amendments which Congress made last year to the Social Security Act, 10 million persons were added to the rolls, and the workload was greatly increased.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is true, and a 20 percent increase has already been allowed in the funds. Perhaps that is not enough, or perhaps it is too much. But the committee has examined all those factors, and has taken them into consideration; and the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees have reached agreement. Now, because of a telephone call, an attempt is made to make another \$4-million increase.

Mr. HILL. Last year the fund was \$80,200,000. The amendment would increase it to \$88 million.

Mr. WILLIAMS. On page 40 of the committee report, \$79,400,000 is listed as the appropriation for 1955.

Mr. HILL. On page 26 of the report, under the heading "Social Security Administration" and the subhead "Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Salaries and Expenses," the amount set forth for the 1955 appropriation is \$80,200,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That included the supplemental appropriation; but on page 40, directly opposite the figure "\$84,000,000," which is the estimate for 1956, we find that the appropriation for 1955 was \$79,400,000.

Mr. HILL. But to the \$79,400,000 as shown on page 40 of the committee report, approximately \$1,200,000 was added in a supplemental appropriation bill.

So on page 40 we do not have the full story, because after Congress amended the Social Security Act a supplemental appropriation bill was enacted, and as a result \$1 million, in round numbers, was added to the \$79,400,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is true; but we shall again be confronted with supplemental appropriation bills.

I think this proposal should be considered by the committee before it is acted upon by the Senate. We are asked to adopt an amendment which has not been printed and never has been before any committee, but merely is requested over the telephone because someone said \$4 million was wanted without knowing what for. If additional funds were needed, the committee should have been told so. If the committee was informed of that, and if the committee rejected the request, that is all the more reason why the Senate should reject it now.

Mr. HILL. The committee report indicates there was some doubt about it, in connection with the backlog of these claims.

The Senator from Minnesota suggests that the amendment be taken to conference and that all the facts be obtained by the conferees of the two Houses.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator from Alabama were to ask the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] to take the amendment to conference and there throw out the amendment, that would be different. But I know that will not be done.

Mr. HILL. Of course, in conference all possible facts will be obtained. Then, with the facts before them, the House conferees and the Senate conferees will consider the matter. That is what the Senator from Minnesota has suggested be done. After getting the facts, the conferees certainly will try to arrive at what should be done.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to address myself to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Delaware. He is perfectly correct in calling our attention to the fact that the request is that \$4 million be added to the appropriation, and that the addition be made by means of an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate.

I would not attempt to say there is merit to the amendment if in committee we had not discussed it as a possibility. We pointed out that, if there was a deficit in the new fiscal year, we would be favorably inclined toward the making of a supplemental appropriation. In the

committee we went that far in our general discussion of this question.

Since the report was issued, the Administrator has checked into his own records. The estimate of the Bureau of the Budget was \$88 million. The House of Representatives voted \$84 million, and the Senate committee accepted the amount voted by the House of Representatives and did not recommend an increase in that amount.

But the Administrator, after considering the workload on the desks of the various adjudicators in his agency, and after considering the future workload, says that with all those factors in mind he believes the amount voted by the House of Representatives is insufficient. He says he is afraid that immediately after the beginning of the new fiscal year he will have to request a supplemental appropriation. Of course, it does not speak well for an administrator if he has to request a supplemental appropriation immediately after the regular appropriation for his agency has gone into effect.

So he has called this matter to our attention. He prefers to call it to our attention now rather than later. He prefers to have the regular appropriation bill amended in such a way as to take care of this situation rather than, immediately after the passage of the regular appropriation bill, to have to request of the Congress a supplemental appropriation.

The Bureau of the Budget has supported an appropriation of \$88 million. However, our committee voted for only \$84 million. For that reason, I think I am justified in saying that the Administrator called me by telephone and said that in checking on the amount of money provided by the bill and in checking on his workload and on the number of applications and on all the other factors, his opinion is that the fund is too limited, and will not permit him to do the job the law demands of him, particularly in view of the amendments made last year to the Social Security Act.

For that reason I have told my friend, the Senator from Delaware, that I believe the amendment has some merit. If the amendment is taken to conference, I assure him that the conferees on the part of the House will subject the conferees on the part of the Senate to the most rigid examination as to the merits of the proposed increase in the funds; but at that time we shall have obtained additional facts from the Administrator of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Fund; and in reaching our final decision in the conference, we shall have the benefit of those facts.

I say definitely that there is some merit to the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, let me say once again that I am not questioning the merits or demerits of the amendment. The point I am making is that it is proposed to appropriate an additional \$4 million on the floor of the Senate, without having any knowledge of what is behind the request. I think that is the wrong way to approach the question, and if the Senator wishes a vote on the amendment, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Frear	McNamara
Allott	Fulbright	Millikin
Anderson	George	Monroney
Barkley	Goldwater	Morse
Barrett	Hayden	Mundt
Beall	Hickenlooper	Neely
Bender	Hill	Neuberger
Bennett	Holland	O'Mahoney
Bible	Ives	Payne
Bricker	Jackson	Purtell
Butler	Jenner	Robertson
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Carlson	Kennedy	Schoeppel
Case, N. J.	Kerr	Scott
Chavez	Kilgore	Smathers
Cotton	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Curtis	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Langer	Stennis
Douglas	Lehman	Symington
Duff	Magnuson	Thurmond
Dworshak	Malone	Thye
Eastland	Mansfield	Welker
Elliander	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Ervin	McCarthy	Williams
Flanders	McClellan	

Mr. JOHNSON. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Minnesota, [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] is absent by leave of the Senate until June 21, 1955 on behalf of the Senate Appropriations Committee to conduct an on-the-spot study of specific matters relating to our foreign aid program.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is absent on official business for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] is absent on official business attending the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is absent on official business for the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA].

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I modify my amendment by striking out "\$88,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$86,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator modifies his amendment accordingly.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Michigan that I appreciate his modifying his amendment, because I believe it is well that the amendment be taken to conference where it may be examined. Therefore I am willing to go along with the amendment as modified.

Mr. McNAMARA. I thank the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS ON CERTAIN FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS BY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 103) to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ANDERSON. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. WATKINS conferees on the part of the Senate.

RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SALINE WATERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) to amend the act of July 3, 1952, relating to research in the development and utilization of saline waters, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ANDERSON. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. WATKINS conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, line 23, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,399,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,899,000."

Mr. KENNEDY. The amendment would restore sufficient money to take care of a backlog of an estimated 88 basic research projects. The amount required to take care of all the projects would be \$1,051,000. The amendment would restore half that amount. I believe the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, this is an item which relates to the basic scientific field. In committee we were in need of further information and additional facts on the subject. I believe the amendment is a proper one, and, speaking for this side, we are willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, we have no objection to the amendment, and we will be delighted to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank both the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk, and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,350,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will an explanation of the amendment be given?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall explain it. The amendment would raise the amount of the appropriation for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped from \$2 million to \$2,350,000. The House figure is \$1,800,000. The Senate committee raised it to \$2 million. The Budget recommendation was \$2,350,000.

I spoke on this subject earlier today, as I have spoken probably a hundred times previously, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate.

There are in this country more than 2 million physically handicapped persons who constitute a great drain on the economy and the society of the Nation. But that is not all, Mr. President. The number of physically handicapped persons is increasing by 250,000 a year. We are helping only approximately 60,000 of them.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator has pointed out the number of physically handicapped persons who are being helped, but those who are subject to help are many times more than 60,000. My recollection is that we are helping less than one-sixth of the number who could engage in gainful employment if vocational rehabilitation were made available to them. Is my figure too high?

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Oregon is far too conservative. We are helping only one-fortieth of those who could be helped. The number of handicapped persons is in excess of 2 million. Moreover, the number is increasing at the rate of 250,000 a year. At this time there are 2¼ million persons who could be helped if sufficient facilities and means to train them were provided.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to have an accurate statement in the RECORD at this point. My understanding is that we could rehabilitate for complete economic self-sustenance at least 6 times the number of persons we are now trying to help, and, in addition, a much larger number could be helped to such an extent that they could earn at least a part of their living. But the Senator's figure is that instead of rehabilitating so that they could engage in gainful employment and completely sustain themselves 6 times the number we are now helping, we could rehabilitate 40 times the number we are now helping.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am predicating that figure on the fact that there is a backlog of more than 2 million physically handicapped persons, most of whom can be helped and made productive citizens. They can become wage earners. They can pay into the Treasury their part of the cost of government. We are barely scratching the surface. We are not even making a dent. We have not decreased the backlog of cases at all over the years.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield at that point?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Dr. Howard Rusk, who is the Chairman of President Eisenhower's Commission on Health, has pointed out that the greatest deficiency is in the lack of trained and adequate personnel. We do not have the necessary trained personnel to carry on this work. In view of the situation, so far as I am concerned, I shall be happy to take the Senator's amendment to conference.

Mr. LEHMAN. In all the testimony given before the committee over a period of several years there has been brought out the fact that the bottleneck was in the training of personnel. I hope the chairman of the committee and the ranking member of the committee will agree to take this very praiseworthy and necessary amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to compliment the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] on the work he has done in connection with the bill. I could not let the opportunity go by without thanking him for what the bill provides in connection with cancer research. I am the author of the bill providing for the establishment of the original health institutes. We are moving in on cancer, the great killer.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington did everything in his power to get these items increased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read a third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 5046) was passed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. POTTER conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 153) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4725) to repeal sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 414) to authorize an examination and survey of the coastal and tidal areas of the eastern and southern United States, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have occurred from hurricane winds and tides, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 6, 1955, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 414) to authorize an examination and survey of the coastal and tidal areas of the eastern and southern United States, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have occurred from hurricane winds and tides.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5046

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title re-
5 ferred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a
6 program of promoting employment of the older worker,
7 and including services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; teletype news
9 service; and payment in advance when authorized by the
10 Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in or-
11 ganizations whose publications are available to members
12 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
13 public; **(1)**~~\$1,527,000~~ \$1,627,000, of which not more than
14 **(2)**~~\$85,000~~ \$185,000 shall be for international labor affairs.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 Office of the Solicitor, **(3)**~~\$1,467,900~~ \$1,482,900.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization,
21 and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; per-
22 formance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Fed-
23 eral Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C.
24 784 (c)) ; performance of the functions vested in the Sec-
25 retary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act,

1 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)) ; not to exceed \$50,000
 2 for improving the conditions of migratory labor; and
 3 not less than \$130,000 for the work of the President's
 4 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handi-
 5 capped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949
 6 (63 Stat. 409) , and provided further that no part of the ap-
 7 propriation for the President's Committee shall be subject
 8 to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency
 9 under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase
 10 of reports and of material for informational exhibits and ex-
 11 penses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
 12 conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor
 13 Standards; ~~(4)\$817,500~~ \$845,000.

14 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render
 16 assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment
 17 rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
 18 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
 19 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army
 20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
 21 amended, and section 9 of the Universal Military Training
 22 and Service Act, and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as
 23 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1472) , of persons who have
 24 performed service in the Merchant Marine, ~~(5)\$346,000~~
 25 \$375,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to en-
3 able the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging
4 apprentice training as authorized by the Act of August 16,
5 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), ~~(6)\$3,150,000~~ \$3,200,000.

6 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 general administration of the employment service and un-
9 employment compensation programs, including temporary
10 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
11 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and
12 not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
14 ~~(7)\$4,942,500~~ \$5,100,000, of which \$900,000 ~~(8)may~~
15 *shall* be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV
16 (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
17 of 1944.

18 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
19 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
21 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
22 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
23 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the
24 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503),
25 including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of

1 equipment, and the payment of rental for space made avail-
2 able to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for
3 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of em-
4 ployment office facilities and services in the District of Colum-
5 bia, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary
6 for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment
7 Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) ~~(9)~~ *and title XV*
8 *of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130),*
9 \$250,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only
10 to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet in-
11 creased costs of administration resulting from changes in a
12 State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
13 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in
14 State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
15 State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant
16 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
17 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for
18 by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwith-
19 standing any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of
20 the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor
21 shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treas-
22 ury for payment to each State found to be in compliance
23 with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and,
24 except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands,
25 with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security

1 Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be
2 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
3 its unemployment compensation law and of its public
4 employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
5 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor
6 and the Post Office Department shall be used for the
7 payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
8 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
9 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
10 ment compensation systems and employment services by
11 States receiving grants herefrom.

12 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
13 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
14 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
15 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
16 apply.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
18 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
19 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
20 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
21 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
22 said agencies of any States which have established by
23 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
24 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
25 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,

1 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
2 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
3 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

4 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
5 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
6 to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as
7 amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended,
8 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such
9 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
10 expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title
11 and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the
12 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

13 Unemployment compensation for veterans: For pay-
14 ments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of
15 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952,
16 \$120,000,000.

17 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeed-
18 ing fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
19 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
20 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
21 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
22 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
23 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
24 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

25 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees:

1 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
 2 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
 3 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
 4 \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
 6 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the
 7 current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
 8 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
 9 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
 10 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding
 11 fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder
 12 shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
 13 year **(10)**: *Provided*, ~~That none of the funds appropriated in~~
 14 ~~this Act shall be paid to any person who voluntarily severs~~
 15 ~~his or her employment with the Government of the United~~
 16 ~~States.~~

17 Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program:
 18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry
 19 out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act
 20 of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including
 21 temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil
 22 service laws, **(11)**~~\$1,035,000~~ \$1,172,000.

23 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
 25 expenses and not to exceed \$112,000 for the Employees'

1 Compensation Appeals Board, ~~(12)\$2,147,000~~ \$2,202,000,
2 together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived from the
3 War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War
4 Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) .

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
8 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
9 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
10 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
11 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
12 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
13 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947;
14 the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in
15 third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital
16 services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial
17 expenses, including transportation and other expenses inci-
18 dental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
19 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
20 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
21 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
22 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
23 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
24 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.

796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(13)\$5,850,000~~ \$6,325,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$348,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts

1 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended
2 (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State,
3 Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspec-
4 tion services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses
5 of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at
6 conferences concerned with the work of the Division,
7 \$6,162,000.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
10 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic re-
11 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of at-
13 tendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity
14 for which any such appropriation is made.

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
16 Appropriation Act, 1956".

17 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA- 18 TION, AND WELFARE

19 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

20 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
21 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$224,000.

22 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
24 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
25 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act,

1 as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act
2 (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act
3 (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
4 (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including purchase of not to exceed
5 ~~(14)~~*five forty-three* passenger motor vehicles for replacement
6 only ; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations ;
7 purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment ; not
8 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
9 analyses by contract ; and payment of fees, travel, and per
10 diem in connection with studies of new developments perti-
11 nent to food and drug enforcement operations ; \$5,484,000.

12 Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other
13 services : For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
14 spection of certain products, and for the establishment of
15 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
16 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
17 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
18 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376) , the aggre-
19 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
20 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such
21 certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to re-
22 main available until expended. The total amount herein ap-
23 propriated shall be available for personal services ; purchase of
24 chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment ; ~~(15)~~*purchase*
25 *of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replace-*

1 *ment only*; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund
2 of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

3 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
5 tion and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repair-
6 ing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in
7 the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to
8 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard Univer-
9 sity" for salaries of technical and professional personnel de-
10 tailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of
11 Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power
12 furnished by such university; \$2,880,000: *Provided*, That
13 no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
14 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
15 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other
16 appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
17 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
18 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
19 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon
20 General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates ap-
21 proved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients
22 certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the
23 Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not
24 be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment;
25 but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in

1 advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at
2 the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon
3 General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him
4 by the foregoing proviso.

5 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

6 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
7 Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscella-
8 neous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized
9 by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$539,000:
10 *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter,
12 at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student at-
13 tending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary
14 education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C.
15 Code 1008).

16 Construction: For the construction and equipment of
17 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as
18 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420),
19 under the supervision of the General Services Administration,
20 including planning, architectural, and engineering services,
21 \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended, as follows:
22 For a physical education and activities building, heating
23 plant, laundry, and shop, together with alterations and in-
24 stallations in connection with such construction. For a girls'

1 dormitory, together with alterations and installations in
2 connection with such construction.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of
5 Howard University, including personal services and mis-
6 cellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
7 ~~¶(16)\$2,766,000~~ \$3,000,000.

8 ~~¶(17)~~*Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans*
9 *and specifications for construction, under the supervision of*
10 *the General Services Administration, on the grounds of*
11 *Howard University of a military science-physical education*
12 *building and a home economics building, \$75,000.*

13 Construction of buildings: For alterations, revision, ex-
14 tension, and installation of underground telephone conduit
15 for telephone distribution system, under the supervision of
16 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
17 University, including engineering services, \$122,000, to re-
18 main available until expended.

19 Construction of law building (liquidation of contract
20 authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred under
21 authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for
22 the construction of the law building, \$457,100.

23 Construction of administration building (liquidation of
24 contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred

1 under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts
 2 for the construction of the administration building,
 3 \$405,500.

4 Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of con-
 5 tract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred
 6 under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts
 7 for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$1,146,000.

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
 10 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
 11 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h),
 12 section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29),
 13 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30),
 14 and the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31),
 15 ~~(18)\$23,673,261~~ \$26,500,000: *Provided*, That the appor-
 16 tionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act
 17 of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed
 18 ~~(19)\$23,498,261~~ \$26,325,000 for the current fiscal
 19 year ~~(20)~~*÷Provided further*, That not more than \$900,000
 20 of this appropriation shall be available for vocational edu-
 21 cation in distributive occupations.

22 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
 23 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22
 24 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
 25 \$2,501,500.

1 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
2 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
3 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
4 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
5 on the national level with other forms of adult education;
6 developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering
7 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among librar-
8 ies, interstate library coordination and the development of
9 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution,
10 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films,
11 and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of
12 educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school fur-
13 niture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign
14 and domestic systems and methods of education, and repair-
15 ing the same; ~~(21)\$3,050,000~~ \$3,000,000, of which not less
16 than \$480,000 shall be available for the Division of Voca-
17 tional Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts
18 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for
19 expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
20 performing advisory functions to the said agencies shall be
21 deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
22 of this appropriation.

23 Payments to school districts: For payments to local edu-
24 cational agencies for the maintenance and operation of

1 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950,
 2 as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-244), \$65,000,000: *Pro-*
 3 *vided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for
 4 carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

5 Assistance for school construction: For an additional
 6 amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local
 7 educational agencies in federally affected areas, as author-
 8 ized by title III of the Act of September 23, 1950, as
 9 amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of
 10 August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 291-301), including not to
 11 exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services
 12 rendered by other agencies, \$24,000,000, to remain available
 13 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 14 shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the
 15 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

16 Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on
 17 Education: For carrying out the Act of July 26, 1954 (68
 18 Stat. 532), including services as authorized by section 15 of
 19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(22)\$100,000~~
 20 *\$200,000*.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to States
 23 and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Re-
 24 habilitation Act, as amended, ~~(23)\$32,500,000~~ *\$35,000,000*,
 25 of which \$30,000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services

1 under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and
 2 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and
 3 ~~(24)\$1,000,000~~ \$3,500,000 is for special projects under sec-
 4 tion 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of the
 5 funds made available for special projects under section 4 (a)
 6 (2) of said Act shall be expended for any project for each \$1
 7 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the
 8 same purpose: *Provided further*, That allotments under sec-
 9 tion 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year
 10 shall be made on the basis of ~~(25)\$32,500,000~~ \$36,000,000,
 11 and this amount shall be considered the sum available for
 12 allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

13 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
 14 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
 15 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
 16 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
 17 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
 18 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
 19 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
 20 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
 21 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of
 22 the current fiscal year.

23 Training and traineeships: For training and trainee-
 24 ships ~~(26), \$1,800,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be avail-~~
 25 ~~able for grants~~ pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Re-

1 habilitation Act, as amended, and ~~(27)\$800,000~~ shall be
 2 for carrying out the training functions provided for in section
 3 7 of said Act ~~(28)~~, \$2,350,000.

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
 5 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 6 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
 7 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed
 8 \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
 9 tional films; ~~(29)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,100,000.

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
 12 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
 13 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
 14 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
 15 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred
 16 commissioned officers in the Regular Corps, ~~(30)and pur-~~
 17 ~~chase of not to exceed sixteen passenger motor vehicles, for~~
 18 ~~replacement only,~~ as follows:

19 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
 20 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
 21 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
 22 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
 23 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to
 24 provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,

1 and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertain-
 2 ment of officials of other countries when specifically author-
 3 ized by the Surgeon General: ~~(31)\$12,000,000~~ \$13,660,-
 4 000(32), of which not less than \$9,725,000 shall be avail-
 5 able only for grants to States for general health.

6 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
 7 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases
 8 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
 9 diagnosis and treatment of person afflicted with venereal
 10 diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equip-
 11 ment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and
 12 with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to
 13 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
 14 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
 15 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
 16 determine; \$3,500,000.

17 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section
 18 314 (b) of the Act, \$6,000,000, of which not less than
 19 ~~(33)\$4,500,000~~ \$5,000,000 shall be available only for
 20 grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State
 21 and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct
 22 expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including
 23 salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in pre-
 24 vention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and

1 supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding opera-
 2 tions, but excluding the purchase of care in hospital and
 3 sanatoria.

4 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
 5 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311,
 6 and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
 7 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the
 8 interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the
 9 purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
 10 and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; ~~(34)~~\$4,-
 11 ~~400,000~~ \$5,250,000 ~~(35)~~, of which not less than \$850,000
 12 shall be available only for activities related to poliomyelitis
 13 vaccine.

14 Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not
 15 otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions
 16 of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating
 17 to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health,
 18 including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and
 19 interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the
 20 purposes of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C.
 21 466-466 (j)) ; \$3,500,000.

22 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For purchase
 23 and installation of additional equipment and supplies for the
 24 building and facilities at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engi-

1 neering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$415,000, to remain avail-
 2 able until expended.

3 Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Terri-
 4 tory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct,
 5 in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory
 6 of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the in-
 7 vestigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases,
 8 and the establishment and maintenance of health and sani-
 9 tation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified
 10 in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions
 11 of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations
 12 set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363
 13 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance
 14 of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of
 15 portable buildings, \$1,125,000.

16 Surveys and planning for hospital construction: The
 17 funds appropriated under this head in The Supplemental
 18 Appropriation Act, 1955, shall not remain available for
 19 expenditure after ~~(36)December 31, 1956~~ *June 30, 1958*.

20 Grants for hospital construction: For payments under
 21 parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain
 22 available until expended, ~~(37)\$96,000,000~~ *\$125,000,000*,
 23 of which ~~(38)\$75,000,000~~ *\$104,000,000* shall be for pay-
 24 ments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C,

1 the remainder to be for payments for facilities pursuant to
 2 part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment
 3 centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill
 4 and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities,
 5 and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
 6 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for
 7 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
 8 equal to the limitations specified herein (39): *Provided*
 9 further, That the Surgeon General may allocate from the
 10 above sums not to exceed \$1,200,000 for the purposes author-
 11 ized in section 636 of the Act.

12 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
 13 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of
 14 the Act, as amended, (40)\$1,100,000 \$1,400,000.

15 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
 16 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8,
 17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322, 324,
 18 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the
 19 Public Health Service Act, (41)Private Law 419 of the
 20 Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order
 21 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange
 22 of farm products and livestock; conducting research on tech-
 23 nical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nurs-
 24 ing services; (42)purchase of not to exceed one ambulance,
 25 for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammuni-

tion; ~~(43)\$34,026,000~~ \$34,378,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively available for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including in- required by law of such countries; ~~(44)~~*purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;* ~~(45)\$2,950,000~~ \$3,000,000.

Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (Public Law 568), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals,

1 when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; (46)*pur-*
 2 *chase of not to exceed seventy-two passenger motor vehicles,*
 3 *of which forty-seven shall be for replacement only;* hire of
 4 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
 5 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
 6 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
 7 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and
 8 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$33,840,000: *Pro-*
 9 *vided,* That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer
 10 from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public
 11 Health Service such amounts as he may determine are
 12 required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

13 Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction,
 14 major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and re-
 15 lated auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel;
 16 preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisi-
 17 tion of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings;
 18 and purchase of trailers; (47)~~\$4,750,000~~ \$5,000,000, to re-
 19 main available until expended (48): *Provided, That such*
 20 *expenditures may be made through the Department of the*
 21 *Interior.*

22 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
 23 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
 24 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
 25 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; not

1 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists
2 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection
3 of temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic
4 and chemical substances for demonstrations and research;
5 ~~(49)\$5,399,000~~ \$5,899,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon
6 General is authorized to advance to this appropriation from
7 other appropriations to the Public Health Service such
8 amounts as are determined to be necessary for the foregoing
9 purposes and for activities performed on a centralized basis:
10 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to
11 operate facilities at the National Institutes of Health for the
12 sale of meals to employees and others at rates determined by
13 him to be sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and
14 the proceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation:
15 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized,
16 upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health
17 Council, to donate or release to a university, hospital, or
18 other nonprofit organization any right, title, claim, or
19 interest of the United States with respect to research and
20 related equipment and other tangible property under the
21 jurisdiction of the Service and acquired by such institutions
22 prior to December 1946 pursuant to its contract with the
23 United States through the Office of Scientific Research and
24 Development.

25 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-

1 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
 2 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
 3 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State
 4 health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit insti-
 5 tutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer
 6 by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and
 7 grants-in-aid; ~~(50)~~*and to contract for supplies and services*
 8 *by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised*
 9 *Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program; and*
 10 to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A,
 11 of the Act; ~~(51)~~~~\$22,328,000~~ \$26,400,000.

12 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
 13 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
 14 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases,
 15 ~~(52)~~~~\$17,751,000~~ *and including erection of temporary struc-*
 16 *tures, \$21,850,000.*

17 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
 18 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
 19 ~~(53)~~~~\$17,278,000~~ \$23,800,000.

20 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
 21 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
 22 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
 23 diseases and conditions, \$2,136,000.

24 Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses
 25 necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to

1 arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, ~~(54)\$8,740,-~~
 2 ~~000~~ \$12,725,000.

3 Microbiology activities: For expenses necessary to
 4 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to microbiology,
 5 including the regulation and preparation of biologic prod-
 6 ucts, ~~(55)\$6,645,000~~ \$7,580,000~~(56)~~, of which not less than
 7 \$750,000 shall be available only for activities related to polio-
 8 myelitis vaccine.

9 Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses neces-
 10 sary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to
 11 neurology and blindness, ~~(57)\$8,861,000~~ \$11,850,000.

12 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the
 13 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation
 14 of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

15 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay
 16 of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and pay-
 17 ments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option
 18 Act of 1953, \$1,225,000.

19 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
 20 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
 21 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
 22 elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and
 23 publications related to public health; and conducting studies
 24 and demonstrations in public health methods; \$2,762,-
 25 000~~(58)~~: *Provided, That there may be transferred from any*

1 *appropriation to the Public Health Service in the Department*
 2 *of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955,*
 3 *to any other such appropriation such amounts as the Surgeon*
 4 *General may determine for the cost of activities relating to*
 5 *poliomyelitis during the fiscal year 1955 (59): Provided fur-*
 6 *ther, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health*
 7 *Service Act (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) is amended by striking*
 8 *out the word "thirty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word*
 9 *"sixty".*

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 12 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase
 13 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
 14 individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes,
 15 prevention and treatment of mental illness, (60)\$~~2,510,000~~
 16 \$2,527,000.

17 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
 18 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
 19 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
 20 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
 21 of construction, \$600,000, to remain available until June
 22 30, 1957: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
 23 transferred to the General Services Administration.

24 Construction, maximum security building: For expenses
 25 necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications for

1 a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
2 \$269,000.

3. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
5 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including furnishing,
6 repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equipment
7 used by building guards; not more than ~~(61)~~\$84,000,000
8 \$86,000,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age
9 and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such
10 amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost
11 of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for veri-
12 fying disabilities of individuals who file applications for
13 disability determinations under title II of the Social Secu-
14 rity Act, as amended.

15 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
16 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
17 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
18 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
19 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
20 ization may be expended from the Federal Old-Age and
21 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

22 Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
23 ance: For construction of an office building and appurtenant
24 facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance,
25 including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations

1 thereof) , and preparation of plans and specifications, \$3,870,-
 2 000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
 3 Insurance Trust Fund ~~(62)~~*which, together with sums*
 4 *heretofore appropriated for these purposes, shall establish*
 5 *a limit of cost of \$25,370,000, such sums to be consolidated*
 6 *and accounted for as one fund* and to remain available
 7 until expended: *Provided*, That any funds derived from the
 8 default of the bond for construction of access roads in con-
 9 nection with the acquisition of such land shall be available
 10 for expenditure to construct such access roads.

11 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
 12 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
 13 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
 14 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social
 15 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
 16 X, and XIV), \$1,400,000,000, of which such amount as
 17 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
 18 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

19 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
 20 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
 21 ~~(63)~~\$1,487,500 *\$1,595,000*.

22 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary
 23 expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended
 24 (42 U. S. C., ch. 6) , and title V of the Social Security Act, as

1 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V) , including purchase of
 2 reports and material for the publications of the Children's
 3 Bureau and of reprints for distribution, ~~(64)\$1,640,000~~
 4 ~~\$1,796,500~~: *Provided*, That no part of any appropria-
 5 tion contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or
 6 carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to
 7 the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
 8 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
 9 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
 10 construed as to prevent any patient from having the serv-
 11 ices of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of
 12 this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
 13 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
 14 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
 15 of the State shall be approved.

16 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
 17 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
 18 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
 19 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
 20 Act, as amended (42 U. S. S., ch. 7, subch. V) , ~~(65)\$30,-~~
 21 ~~000,000~~ ~~\$34,156,000~~(66), of which \$15,000,000 shall be
 22 available only for grants to States for services for crippled
 23 children: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to
 24 section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be

1 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
2 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
3 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

4 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
5 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of
6 Social security, \$173,000, together with not to exceed
7 \$130,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
8 survivors insurance trust fund.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
10 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
11 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
12 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
13 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
14 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
15 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
16 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

17 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
18 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
19 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
20 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
21 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect
22 to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
23 such period, but no such payment shall be made with re-
24 spect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in
25 which such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,400,000, together with not to exceed \$200,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration: For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$400,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$372,500, together with not to exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$370,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes and protection of public health, \$400,000.

1 REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

2 Howard University: The contract authorization hereto-
3 fore granted under the head "Construction, Howard Univer-
4 sity", for the women's dormitory units is reduced in the
5 amount of \$179,200.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
9 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
10 tions whose publications are available to members only or
11 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

12 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
18 and ~~(67)not to exceed \$90,000, of which \$45,000 shall be~~
19 ~~available only to the National Institutes of Health, of such~~
20 ~~funds shall be available for expenses of attendance at~~
21 ~~meetings concerned with the functions or activities for~~
22 ~~which such appropriations are made.~~

23 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
24 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
25 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of

1 operation of said agencies including the salaries and
2 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall
3 be withheld from the said agencies of any States which
4 have established by legislative enactment and have in
5 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
6 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensa-
7 tion of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
8 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies
9 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
10 employees.

11 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
12 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
13 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out
14 the operations of the Department.

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
16 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956".

17 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
18 BOARD

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
21 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
22 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
23 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
24 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
25 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
2 \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
3 tion shall be available to organize or assist in organizing
4 agricultural laborers or used in connection with investi-
5 gations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bar-
6 gaining units composed of agricultural laborers as re-
7 ferred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49
8 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management
9 Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the
10 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), and including in
11 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and
12 operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
13 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at
14 least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby
15 is used for farming purposes.

16 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
18 National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
20 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

21 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
22 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the
23 Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and
24 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to
25 section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including steno-

1 graphic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 2 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

3 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 5 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
 6 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 7 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which
 8 not less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation
 9 (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of
 10 referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway
 11 Labor Act, as amended.

12 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

13 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
 14 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
 15 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
 16 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board,
 17 when specifically authorized by the Board; stenographic
 18 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the
 19 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
 20 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the
 21 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); \$6,100,000 to
 22 be derived from the railroad retirement account (68): *Pro-*
 23 *vided, That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board,*
 24 *by any person, any claim for unemployment compensation*
 25 *pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such*

1 *claim shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appro-*
2 *priate administrative action for the allowance or disallow-*
3 *ance of such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest*
4 *practicable time.*

5 **TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND**
6 **CONCILIATION SERVICE**

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
9 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180,
10 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
11 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
12 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor
13 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
14 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial
15 relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,124,000.

17 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
18 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the Presi-
19 dent pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management
20 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), includ-
21 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District
23 of Columbia, \$10,000.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
4 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
5 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
6 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
7 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the ad-
8 ministration of its business in the conservancy district estab-
9 lished pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
10 \$5,000.

11 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

12 For maintenance and operation of the United States
13 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
14 nent fund, \$4,400,000, of which \$265,200 shall remain
15 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
16 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
17 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
18 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
19 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
20 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
21 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

1 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
4 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
5 United States or who is a member of an organization of
6 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
7 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
8 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
9 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
10 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
11 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
12 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
13 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
14 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
15 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
16 against the Government of the United States, or that such
17 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
18 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
19 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
20 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
21 ment of the United States, or who is a member of an
22 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
23 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
24 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
25 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
2 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
3 contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
4 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
5 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*,
6 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
7 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
10 authorized by the Congress.

11 SEC. 903. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee en-
13 gaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would
14 be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred
15 and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermit-
16 tent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for
17 purposes of this section employees shall be considered as
18 engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more
19 in personnel administration consisting of direction and admin-
20 istration of the personnel program; employment, placement,
21 and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee
22 relations and services; training; committees of expert exam-
23 iners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administra-
24 tion; and processing, recording, and reporting.

25 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor.

1 and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies
2 Appropriation Act, 1956.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 6 (legislative day, May 2), 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 23, 1955
For actions of June 22, 1955
84th-1st - No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase travel allowances. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House committees ordered reported foreign aid bill and bill to transfer certain real property in Virgin Islands to USDA. House agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Conferees agreed to file conference report on Federal pay bill.

SENATE

1. TRAVEL EXPENSES. Passed with amendments H. R. 6295, to provide an increased maximum per diem and mileage allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7613-4). The Senate amendments would lower the per diem allowance from \$13 to \$12 per day and increase the motorcycle mileage allowance from 4 cents to 6 cents and the automobile allowance from 7 cents to 10 cents.
2. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 2188, providing that the Federal government shall pay a portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation, was discharged from the Public Works Committee and re-referred to the Agriculture Committee (p. 7610).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems on international financial activities of the United States (H. Doc. 194) (p. 7599).
4. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various letters and resolutions favoring construction of the John Day Dam project and the Hells Canyon Dam project (pp. 7602-3).

Sen. Morse inserted a speech made by Sen. Neuberger favoring public power projects and criticizing the Administration for its alleged laxness in this respect (p. 7614).

Sen. Morse inserted an Idaho Farm Journal editorial supporting the construction of the Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 7616-7).

Sen. Neuberger discussed his opposition to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission task force reports on public power policies and inserted several newspaper articles in a similar vein (pp. 7617-9).

5. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 623) (p. 7603).
6. FOREST MINING. The minority report (Pt. 2 of S. Rept. 554) on S. 1713, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands, was submitted; and an early consideration of the bill is scheduled (pp. 7603, 7655).
7. SUGAR. The address by Sen. Barrett on the problems of the American sugar producer was ordered printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. 56) (p. 7610).
8. PERSONNEL. Sen. Lehman inserted the full statement of Mr. Perlman before the subcommittee on Government employees' security programs (pp. 7648-55).
9. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered favorably reported S. 756, relating to U. S. aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects (p. D595).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson suggested that the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 be considered on June 23; and further suggested that, since the Senate itself is current with the calendars, they might recess for a day or two to permit more committee activity (p. 7655).

HOUSE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7659-60). Concurred in Senate amendment, with an amendment, to prohibit any agency in the executive branch from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (p. 7659).
12. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (H. Rept. 900) (pp. 7657-8). The conferees restored the House limitations on prices which may be paid for passenger vehicles, except that they eliminated station wagons from the provision. The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The conferees direct, however, that station wagons are not to be purchased in excess of the number presented in the budget and justified before the Appropriations Committee." The conferees rejected the Senate amendment making the President's management improvement fund available to pay individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem. The provision for a GS-18, under the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, was reported in disagreement.
13. LABOR, HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5046 (p. 7657). Senate conferees were appointed June 6.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, inspire us now with a more vivid sense of Thyself, in whom alone we may find strength for today and hope for tomorrow.

Grant that we may also have a conscience that is more sensitive and alert to the fact of human solidarity and the reality that mankind is one in origin and destiny.

Make us eager to minister to all the members of the human family in their struggles and longings for the blessings of health and happiness.

May it be the goal of all our aspirations to hasten the coming of that glorious day when there shall be peace on earth and good will among men.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 8, 1955:

H. R. 625. An act to provide for the adjustment of tolls to be charged by the Wayland Special Road District No. 1 of Clark County, Mo., in the maintenance and operation of a toll bridge across the Des Moines River at or near St. Francisville, Mo.;

H. R. 3879. An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.;

H. R. 4646. An act to amend section 4421 of the Revised Statutes in order to remove the requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of inspection, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4817. An act relating to the payment of money orders;

H. R. 5223. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5224. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel, and preserve their rights, privileges, and benefits.

On June 15, 1955:

H. R. 3825. An act to make retrocession to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in the vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass.;

H. R. 4294. An act to amend section 640 of title 14, United States Code, concerning the interchange of supplies between the Armed Forces; and

H. R. 4725. An act to repeal sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

On June 16, 1955:

H. R. 5085. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5100. An act to amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify the entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care;

H. R. 5106. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing; and

H. R. 5177. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S. C., a portion of the Veterans' Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S. C.

On June 21, 1955:

H. R. 1. An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 891. An act for the relief of Alberto Cortez Cortez;

H. R. 970. An act for the relief of Kyung Ho Park (Syung Sil Park) and his wife, Mrs. Young Sil Lee;

H. R. 1002. An act for the relief of L. S. Goedeke;

H. R. 1401. An act for the relief of Ewing Choat;

H. R. 1487. An act for the relief of Rosa Maria Phillips;

H. R. 1656. An act for the relief of Chen Chih-Keui;

H. R. 1974. An act for the relief of Shirley W. Rothra;

H. R. 2236. An act for the relief of Mary Rose and Mrs. Alice Rose Spittler;

H. R. 3020. An act for the relief of Buonaventura Giannone;

H. R. 4659. An act to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department," approved October 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U. S. C. 876c);

H. R. 5089. An act to extend the time for filing application by certain disabled veterans for payment on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5398. An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5695. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper; and

H. R. 5907. An act for the relief of Albert Woolson.

On June 22, 1955:

H. R. 4359. An act to amend the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1096), to provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the city of Richmond, Calif.; and

H. R. 5146. An act to authorize the President to promote Paul A. Smith, a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the retired list, to the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with entitlement to all benefits pertaining to any officer retired in such grade.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 232. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial gift from the Government of Venezuela.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4904. An act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1894. An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Finance Corporation.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1747. An act to increase the public benefits from the national park system by facilitating the management of museum properties relating thereto, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, LANHAM, DENTON, CANNON, TABER, HAND, and JENSEN.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments.

thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ANDREWS, MAHON, SHEPPARD, GARY, RABAUT, SHELLEY, CANNON, FENTON, COUDERT, WILSON of Indiana, JAMES, and TABER.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses may have until 12 o'clock tonight to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 6499.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 900)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3 and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5 and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 2.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN F. SHELLEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6499) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

Executive Office of the President

The White House Office

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,882,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,055,500 as proposed by the House.

Special Projects

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization

Amendment No. 3: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Funds appropriated to the President

Expenses of Management Improvement

Amendment No. 4: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Payment of Korean Claims

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$12,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 6: Authorizes \$5,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes \$500,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Authorize transfers of \$325,000 from the war claims fund and \$175,000 from "Payment of Korean Claims", instead of \$300,000 and \$150,000, respectively, as proposed by the House and \$350,000 and \$200,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Subversive Activities Control Board

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$298,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, agencies, and corporations

Amendment No. 11: Restores House language relating to limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles, amended to exempt station wagons from the dollar limitation. The conferees direct, however, that station wagons are not to be purchased in excess of the number presented in the budget and justified before the Appropriations Committees.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN F. SHELLEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MOSES AARON BUTTERMAN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1085) for the relief of Moses Aaron Butterman, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after "Act", insert "": And provided further, That the exemption granted herein shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WENCENTY PETER WINIARSKI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1660) for the relief of Wencenty Peter Winiarski, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 7, strike out all after "fee." down to and including "available." in line 11.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORRIN J. BISHOP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of June 21 be corrected to show that the House concurred in Senate amendment to the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 20, 1955
For actions of July 19, 1955
84th-1st, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed defense production bill. Senate committee ordered reported mutual security appropriation bill. Sens. Humphrey and Langer discussed USDA grain storage facilities. House received conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House debated minimum wage bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5046, the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare (H. Rept. 1272) (pp. 9414-6).
2. MINIMUM WAGE. Commenced debate on H. R. 7214, to raise the minimum wage to \$1 as in the Fair Labor Standards Act (pp. 9418-59). Reps. Arnds and Barden suggested that the increase would be to the detriment of the American farmer (p. 9427). Rep. Powell raised the problem of the Puerto Ricans, the indigenous farming, and discriminations in farming in the Territories and Possessions (pp. 9429-31).
3. SOIL CONSERVATION. Both Houses received a report from the Comptroller General on the audit of SCS; referred to the Government Operations Committee (pp. 9341, 9465).

4. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. Received the 14th semiannual report on the educational exchange program from the Chairman, U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange; referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 9465).
5. HOUSING. Received a report from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, on an overexpenditure of an allotment of funds within the Federal Housing Administration; referred to the Appropriations Committee (p. 9465).
6. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee issued a supplemental report on H. R. 6373, without amendment, providing for an extension of the programs to encourage the discovery, development, and production of domestic minerals (H. Rept. 1070, Pt. 2) (p. 9465).
The committee also approved an amendment to be offered on the House floor during consideration of H. R. 6373.
7. LANDS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 593, to convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas (H. Rept. 1271) (p. 9466).
8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received a petition from the general manager, the port of Portland, Portland, Oreg., requesting passage of H. R. 5789, relating to the John Day Dam; referred to the Public Works Committee (p. 9468).
9. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported H. R. 7470, amended, to extend the Defense Production Act. This is a clean bill and supersedes the original measure, H. R. 7071 (p. D733).
10. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 2127, to amend the Small Business Act. The amendment consisted of striking out the text of the Senate bill and inserting in lieu thereof the language of the House bill (H. R. 7256) (p. D733).
11. PERSONNEL. The House Administration Committee ordered reported H. R. 3084, to remove restrictions placed on State employees by the Hatch Act relating to political activities in elections for Federal officers (p. D734).
12. FARM-CITY WEEK. The Judiciary Committee ordered that H. J. Res. 317, designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week to be returned to Subcommittee No. 4 for further consideration (p. D734).
13. HIGHWAYS. The Public Works Committee introduced a new bill, H. R. 7474, incorporating the revised revenue provisions to be contained in the Federal-aid highway construction proposal (p. D734).
14. WATER POLLUTION. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported on Fri., July 15, H. R. 3547, amended, providing accelerated amortization of stream pollution facilities (p. D735).

SENATE

15. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed with amendments S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years (pp. 9358-85). Agreed to Frear amendments barring "without compensation" appointments as director or head of any policy-making position after Oct. 31, 1955, except in time of war or emergency, and barring appointments of individuals to negotiate or execute contracts in which they

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIGUEL SANDOVAL-MICHEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2788) for the relief of Miguel Sandoval-Michel (also known as Arturo Ridriguez-Gomez).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Miguel Sandoval-Michel (also known as Arturo Rodriguez-Gomez) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (17) and (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Miguel Sandoval-Michel (also known as Arturo Rodriguez-Gomez) may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided, That these exemptions shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.*"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HELENA RAPP

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6002) for the relief of Helena Rapp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 353 (5) (B) shall be held to have been and to be applicable to Helena Rapp.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "been", insert "and to be."

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Helena" and insert "Helene."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Helene Rapp."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLTES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6532) for the relief of John William Scholtes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, John William Scholtes shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted

to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT B. COOPER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2342) for the relief of Robert B. Cooper.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert B. Cooper, Morro Bay, Calif., the sum of \$75,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert B. Cooper against the United States arising out of personal injuries inflicted upon him by an officer of the United States Navy on March 15, 1944, while said Robert B. Cooper was serving as a conductor on train No. 75 of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.: *Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.**

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$10,000."

Page 2, lines 2 and 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT W. RETHERFORD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4713) to authorize and direct the issuance of patent to Robert W. Retherford of Anchorage, Alaska, to certain land in Alaska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent to Robert W. Retherford, of Anchorage, Alaska, to the northwest quarter of section 35, township 19 north, range 1 east, Seward meridian, Alaska, in connection with homestead entry Anchorage serial 021660: *Provided, That final proof as required by law is filed, such filing to be considered as having been made by April 27, 1953, thus restoring the entry to its status prior to the April 28, 1953, decision vacating the allowance of August 29, 1952, as amended by decision of December 16, 1952.**

SEC. 2. Application for patent under this act must be filed within 1 year after the effective date of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "That", strike the remainder of line 8, and all of lines 9 and 10. Strike all of lines 1 and 2 and all of section 2 on page 2, inserting in lieu thereof the following: "within 1 year after the effective date of this act, satisfactory final proof is filed as required by law and regulations in effect on August 21, 1952."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREE IMPORTATION OF GIFTS BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5559) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts by members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 18, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, when H. R. 5559 passed the House it provided for making the privilege of the free importation of bona fide gifts from members of the Armed Forces in amounts up to \$50 permanent. This privilege has been in the law on a temporary basis since 1942.

The Defense Department requested that the privilege be made permanent and the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill carrying out that recommendation. As the bill passed the Senate, it provided for a 2-year extension of this privilege from June 30, 1955, through June 30, 1957.

In addition, the Senate added an amendment which would have reclassified hardboard for customs purposes from a pulpboard classification to a wood classification. This reclassification also involved increases in the rates of duties on hardboard.

The Senate receded on the hardboard amendment and the House receded on the amendment relating to gifts from servicemen. In conference the House conferees agreed to recommend to the Committee on Ways and Means that hearings be held on H. R. 264, introduced by Hon. WILLIAM P. COLMER, which is similar to the Senate amendment reclassifying hardboard. The Committee on Ways and Means agreed to hold public hearings beginning next Monday,

July 25, and not to exceed 2 days. We have scheduled as the lead-off witnesses representatives from the interested Government departments who will be followed by the proponents of the bill and last we will hear opponents of the bill.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 5559, as amended by the other body, provided a reclassification of hardboard for tariff purposes. This same amendment was favorably reported by our committee and passed the House in the last Congress. However, it has been pointed out that the amendment might conflict with some of our reciprocal trade agreements. It has also been pointed out that the Committee on Ways and Means has not held public hearings at any time on this legislation which, it now appears, is somewhat controversial. At two meetings of the conference committee, we strove diligently to reach a conclusion which would be satisfactory to all parties. However, it was finally agreed to delete the hardboard amendment with the understanding that the Committee on Ways and Means would hold hearings in the immediate future on the problem. These hearings have been announced to commence next Monday. At that time, both the proponents and the opponents of the hardboard amendment will have ample opportunity to present their cases.

LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION, 1956

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House on the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1272)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 6, 17, 21, 29, 32, 33, 35, 56, and 64;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 55, 60, 61, 65, 66, and 67, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,587,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$145,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$360,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$5,021,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,135,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,174,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,065,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,875,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That not more than \$1,500,000 of this appropriation shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$33,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "June 30, 1957"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amend-

ment insert "\$111,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$90,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$34,326,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$24,828,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and including erection of temporary structures, \$17,751,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$18,778,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$10,740,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,861,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,541,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 48, 50, 58, 59, 62, and 68.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,
HENDERSON LANHAM,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN TABER,
T. MILLET HAND,
BEN F. JENSEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
EDWARD J. THYE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
CHARLES POTTER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,587,000 instead of \$1,527,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,627,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2—Salaries and expenses: Provides a limitation of not to exceed \$145,000 for international labor affairs instead of \$85,000 as proposed by the House and \$185,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,482,900 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,467,900 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Labor Standards

Amendment No. 4—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$817,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$845,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Amendment No. 5—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$360,500 instead of \$346,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Apprenticeship

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,150,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Employment Security

Amendment No. 7—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$5,021,250 instead of \$4,942,500 as proposed by the House and \$5,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—Salaries and expenses: Inserts language proposed by the Senate making it mandatory that the Department allocate \$900,000 to the Veterans' Employment Service instead of language proposed by the House giving the Department authority to allocate any amount up to \$900,000.

Amendment No. 9—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10—Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: Strikes language proposed by the House to prohibit payments to any person who voluntarily severs his employment with the government.

Amendment No. 11—Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: Appropriates \$1,135,000 instead of \$1,035,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,172,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Employees' Compensation

Amendment No. 12—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,174,500 instead of \$2,147,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,202,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Amendment No. 13—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,065,000 instead of \$5,850,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,325,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon provides funds for the specific activities set forth in House Report No. 228, in the amounts indicated therein, and, in addition, provides \$40,000 for the "Occupational

outlook handbook" and \$175,000 for the statistical program on labor turnover.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

Amendment No. 14—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes the purchase of 43 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 5 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15—Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services: Authorizes the purchase of 4 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Howard University

Amendment No. 16—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,875,400 instead of \$2,766,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$109,400 over the amount proposed by the House is to provide an additional \$59,400 for teachers in medicine and \$50,000 for repair and maintenance of the physical plant.

Amendment No. 17—Plans and specifications: Strikes appropriation of \$75,000 proposed by the Senate.

Office of Education

Amendment No. 18—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Appropriates \$26,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$23,673,261 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Establishes not to exceed \$26,325,000 as the basis for computing apportionments to the States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$23,498,261 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Limits to \$1,500,000 the amount which may be spent for vocational education in distributive occupations instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,050,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education: Appropriates \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendment No. 23—Grants to States and other agencies: Appropriates \$33,750,000 instead of \$32,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24—Grants to States and other agencies: Provides that \$2,250,000 is for special projects under section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Grants to States and other agencies: Provides that \$36,000,000 shall be considered the sum available for allotments under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$32,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, and 28—Training and traineeships: Appropriates \$2,075,000 instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,350,000 as proposed by the Senate and delete earmarking by sections of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Public Health Service

Amendments Nos. 30, 44, and 46: Strike out authorization for the Service to purchase 16 passenger motor vehicles to be allocated within the Service by the Surgeon General, as proposed by the House; and insert authorization for the purchase of 13 and 72 vehicles, respectively, from funds appropriated to the Foreign Quarantine Service and In-

dian health activities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Assistance to States, general: Appropriates \$13,660,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32—Assistance to States, general: Deletes limitation requiring that not less than \$9,725,000 shall be available only for grants to States; however, the conferees are agreed that this amount should be administratively set aside for such grants. The deletion of this provision from the bill was solely for the purpose of avoiding further complication of accounting.

Amendment No. 33—Tuberculosis: Provides that not less than \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Communicable diseases: Appropriates \$5,250,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35—Communicable diseases: Strikes provision that not less than \$850,000 shall be available only for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine. The conferees agreed to the total appropriation of \$5,250,000 carried in amendment No. 34 with the understanding that at least \$850,000 of the increase over the House amount would be for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine. The sole reason for striking the provision from the bill is to avoid further complication of accounting.

Amendment No. 36—Surveys and planning for hospital construction: Provides that funds previously appropriated shall not remain available for expenditure after June 30, 1957, instead of December 31, 1956, as proposed by the House and June 30, 1953, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38—Grants for hospital construction: Appropriate \$111,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 shall be for payments pursuant to part C of the act, instead of \$96,000,000 and \$75,000,000, respectively, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000,000 and \$104,000,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—Grants for hospital construction: Inserts authority for the Surgeon General to allocate not to exceed \$1,200,000 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the act as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: Appropriates \$1,250,000 instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41—Hospitals and medical care: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Hospitals and medical care: Authorizes the purchase of one ambulance as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43—Hospitals and medical care: Appropriates \$34,326,000 instead of \$34,026,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,378,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—Foreign Quarantine Service: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,950,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47—Construction of Indian health facilities: Appropriates \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48—Construction of Indian health facilities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49—National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: Appropriates \$5,899,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,399,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50—National Cancer Institute: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51: National Cancer Institute: Appropriates \$24,828,000 instead of \$22,328,000 as proposed by the House and

\$26,400,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon provides an increase of \$2,500,000 over the amount proposed by the House, of which \$2 million is for the chemotherapy research program and \$500,000 is to assist in the establishment of additional cancer cytology demonstration centers.

Amendment No. 52—Mental health activities: Appropriates \$17,751,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$21,850,000 as proposed by the Senate and provides authority for the use of these funds to erect temporary structures as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53—National Heart Institute: Appropriates \$18,778,000 instead of \$17,278,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount proposed by the House is primarily for research.

Amendment No. 54—Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Appropriates \$10,740,000 instead of \$8,740,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,725,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55—Microbiology activities: Appropriates \$7,580,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,645,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56—Microbiology activities: Deletes provision that not less than \$750,000 shall be for activities related to poliomyelitis vaccine; however, the conferees are agreed that this amount should be administratively allocated for such purpose. The provision was deleted from the bill for the sole purpose of avoiding further complication of accounting.

Amendment No. 57—Neurology and blindness activities: Appropriates \$9,861,000 instead of \$8,861,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,850,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$1,000,000 above the amount proposed by the House is primarily for the training program.

Amendments Nos. 58 and 59—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Amendment No. 60—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,527,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,510,000 as proposed by the House.

Social Security Administration

Amendment No. 61—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Appropriates \$86,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$84,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 62—Construction, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: Appropriates \$1,541,250 instead of \$1,487,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,595,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64—Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: Appropriates \$1,640,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,796,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65—Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Appropriates \$34,156,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 66—Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Provides that \$15,000,000 shall be available only for services for crippled children as proposed by the Senate.

General Provisions

Amendment No. 67—Section 204: Deletes limitation on funds available for expenses of attendance at meetings as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 68—Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund): Reported in disagreement.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,
HENDERSON LANHAM,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN TABER,
T. MILLET HAND,
BEN F. JENSEN.

Managers on the Part of the House.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE TODAY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency be allowed to sit during general debate in the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 118 I am listed as being absent. I was present and answered to my name and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

MARIA LOUISE ANDREIS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 962) for the relief of Maria Louise Andreis, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 3, strike out "101 (a) (27) (A)" and insert "203 (a) (3)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERESA ALICE TOWNSEND

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1044) for the relief of Teresa Alice Townsend, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 6, strike out "her admission" and insert "the enactment of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOLOMON WIESEL

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1155) for the relief of Solomon Wiesel, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 7, strike out all after "fee." down to and including line 11.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EBOLYA WOLF

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1333) for the relief of Ebolya Wolf, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 7, strike out all after "fee." down to and including line 11.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERNEST TOMASSICH AND YOKO MATSUO TOMASSICH

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1868) for the relief of Ernest Tomassich and Yoko Matsuo Tomassich, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 12, after "available" insert "Provided, That in the case of Yoko Matsuo Tomassich, a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act."

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 21, 1955
For actions of July 20, 1955
84th-1st, No. 122

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase funds for Public Law 480. Senate committee reported mutual security appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported bills to permit sales of certain CCC stocks without restriction; transfer title 3 lands to Clemson College; amend rice quota law; extend Mexican farm labor program; authorize CCC to process foods for donation; exchange USDA and State employees; and amend tobacco allotments-quotas law. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House passed minimum wage bill. House committee reported bills to provide additional authority for insurance of farm loans, consolidate experiment station authorizations, permit importation of livestock in Virgin Islands, and provide for disposition of Bankhead-Jones lands.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5046, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill (pp. 9504-6, 9521-8). This bill is now ready for the President.
2. **MINIMUM WAGE.** Passed with amendment S. 2168, raising the minimum wage to \$1 per hour effective March 1, 1956. The amendment to S. 2168 consisted of inserting the language of H. R. 7214, which was subsequently laid on the table. After passing S. 2168, the House asked for a conference, and the conferees were appointed (pp. 9528-53). Rep. Barden spoke in opposition to the \$1 increase, alleging that it would further the price spread affecting the farmer (pp. 9537-8), while Rep. Hays, Ark., felt that the increase would adversely affect the small farmer (p. 9551). Reps. Christopher and McCarthy believed that the problem of the farmer was not a result of any minimum wage regulations, but rather a result of negligence on the part of USDA (pp. 9540-1).
3. **FARM LOANS.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6914, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans (H. Rept. 1276) (p. 9563).

4. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6815, providing for the orderly disposition of submarginal lands acquired under Title 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (H. Rept. 1296) (p. 9564).
The O'Brien subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 5299, to authorize the establishment of the Virgin Islands National Park (p. D745).
 5. PROPERTY. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1210, providing a 5 year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. (p. 9564).
The Brooks subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7227, to make civil defense organizations eligible to receive property declared surplus by Government agencies (p. D744).
 6. FINANCE. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1894, providing for participation of the U. S. in the International Finance Corporation (H. Rept. 1299) (p. 9564).
 7. ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore, in modified form, ARS authority to control the importation of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (H. Rept. 1295) (p. 9564).
 8. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1759, providing for the consolidation of appropriated funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (H. Rept. 1298) (p. 9564).
 9. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill, which includes items for forest roads (p. D746).
 10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for the balance of the week as follows: Today, H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, and H. R. 6373, extension of the Mineral Program Act. "With the completion of those two bills, that will complete the legislative program for this week. ... I expect they reasonably may be (completed) (and) ... I shall then ask unanimous consent for the House to go over until Monday (July 25)"
- SENATE
11. FOREIGN AID. The Appropriations Committee reported, during adjournment on July 19, H. R. 7224, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 1033) (p. D739).
 12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Passed, with an amendment by Sen. Eastland in the nature of a substitute, S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 (pp. 9489-97). As passed, the bill increases the funds available under Public Law 480 from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion, with a provision that such ceiling not be apportioned to limit the value of the goods within that amount which can be sold for foreign currencies in any year. It gives this Department authority to determine the nations with which agreements for the sale of goods shall be made, and to determine the commodities and the quantities.
 13. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING. Received from the Hoover Commission a report of its task force on budget and accounting in the U. S. Government; to Government Operations Committee (p. 9469).

under the so-called timber and stone law.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I understand that the bill is approved by the Department of the Interior, and is, in fact, the Department's bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is my understanding.

Mr. AIKEN. I simply had not seen the bill before, and I noticed that there was a reference to the forests. I understand that the bill relates to the timber and stone on land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Does it relate to the timber on land owned by the Forest Service? I think not. The bill is probably all right, and I am not objecting to it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The report indicates that the bill does not apply to the land just referred to by the Senator from Vermont, since the only statement in the report is from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the last paragraph of his letter reads as follows:

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

It is a Department bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I think that if the bill were a big, bad one, someone would have discovered that, and would have pointed it out before now. So I have no objection.

Mr. CLEMENTS. That is also the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky, who has presented the bill today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4894) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREFERENCE RIGHT TO CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA TO JOSEPH BOOTH, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 899, House bill 896.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 896) to provide preference right to certain land in Alaska to Joseph Booth of Anchorage, Alaska, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, Calendar No. 889, House bill 896, the bill now under consideration; and also Calendar No. 890, House bill 897; Calendar No. 891, House bill 902; Calendar No. 892, House bill 904; and Calendar No. 893, House bill 905, all are bills which have been passed by the House of Representatives, and have been reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and the bills are virtually alike in purpose. Each bill corrects an

administrative error in the case of a specific individual, in order to permit him to obtain title to homestead land in Alaska.

House bill 896, which now is under consideration, would permit Mr. Joseph R. Booth, of Anchorage, Alaska, to obtain title to specifically described lands on which he has fulfilled all homestead requirements, but which were not open to such entry because of a recent law.

All mineral rights are reserved to the Territory of Alaska. Since the lands on which the homestead entry would be allowed are Alaska school lands, the Territory is authorized to make in lieu selections of other lands.

At a hearing on the measure the committee received testimony that both Mr. Booth and the administrative officials who allowed him to enter on the land and perform the work required acted in good faith. The error arose from failure to appreciate immediately the effects of Public Law 270, 82d Congress, Sixty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page 14, which eliminated the restrictions in the then existing law under which lands known to be mineral in character could not become school lands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 896) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREFERENCE RIGHT TO CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA TO ROBERT HENRY SOYK, OF KENAI, ALASKA

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 890, House bill 897.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 897) to provide preference right to certain land in Alaska to Robert Henry Soyk, of Kenai, Alaska, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, this bill corrects an administrative error whereby Mr. Robert Henry Soyk of Kenai, Alaska, was allowed to make homestead entry on land located within a school section and thereby reserved to the Territory of Alaska, although mineral in character.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREFERENCE RIGHT TO CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA TO PATRICK HAROLD JOHNSON, OF ANCHOR POINT, ALASKA

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 891, House bill 902.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 902) to provide preference right in certain land in Alaska to Patrick Harold Johnson of Anchor Point, Alaska, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, H. R. 902 would correct an administrative error whereby Mr. Patrick Harold Johnson, of Anchor Point, Alaska, was allowed to make homestead entry on land located within a school section and thereby reserved to the Territory of Alaska, even though mineral in character.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREFERENCE RIGHT TO CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA TO BERT ARTHUR PARADAY, OF ANCHOR POINT, ALASKA

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 892, House bill 904.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 904) to provide preference right to certain land in Alaska to Bert Arthur Paraday, of Anchor Point, Alaska, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, H. R. 904 is a bill to do equity to Mr. Bert Arthur Paraday, of Anchor Point, Alaska, by permitting him to obtain title to the lands in Alaska on which he has fulfilled all homestead requirements. However, the lands are in an Alaska school section, although mineral in character. As school lands, they are not open to homestead entry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREFERENCE RIGHT TO CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA TO CARL E. ROBINSON OF ANCHOR POINT, ALASKA

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 893, House bill 905.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 905) to provide preference right to certain land in Alaska to Carl E. Robinson, of Anchor Point, Alaska, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, H. R. 905 corrects an administrative error whereby Mr. Carl E. Robinson, of Anchor Point, Alaska, was allowed to make homestead entry on land located within a mineral school section which by law enacted in 1952 became reserved to the Territory of Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1034, House bill 4362.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4362) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes," approved September 3, 1954.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The re-

port will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 19, 1955, p. 9414, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the report is signed by all the conferees on both sides of the aisle, both in the Senate and in the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the results of the conference between the two Houses.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,327,000	\$1,527,000	\$1,527,000	\$1,627,000	\$1,537,000
Manpower mobilization, civil defense, and promoting employment of older workers.....		473,000			
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,467,900	1,482,900	1,482,900
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses.....	735,000	860,000	817,500	845,000	817,500
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	392,000	346,000	375,000	360,500
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,150,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,792,500	5,100,000	4,942,500	5,100,000	5,021,250
Grants to States.....	229,500,000	250,280,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	126,000,000	150,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	17,500,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Mexican farm labor program.....	1,756,000	1,172,000	1,035,000	1,172,000	1,135,000
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	379,548,500	446,552,000	395,977,500	396,272,000	396,156,250
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,030,000	2,257,000	2,147,000	2,202,000	2,174,500
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite).....	[43,600,000]	[44,700,000]	[44,700,000]	[44,700,000]	[44,700,000]
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,350,000	6,845,000	5,850,000	6,325,000	6,065,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses.....	348,000	348,000	348,000	348,000	348,000
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,116,500	6,162,000	6,162,000	6,162,000	6,162,000
Total title I, Department of Labor.....	400,305,000	470,116,000	417,792,900	418,838,900	418,303,650
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind.....	205,000	224,000	224,000	224,000	224,000
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (general).....	5,100,000	5,484,000	5,484,000	5,484,000	5,484,000
Salaries and expenses (certification and inspection services).....	[1,161,900]	[1,183,000]	[1,183,000]	[1,183,000]	[1,183,000]
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$410,000	\$539,000	\$539,000	\$539,000	\$539,000
Construction of buildings.....	259,000	2,225,000	2,225,000	2,225,000	2,225,000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	669,000	2,764,000	2,764,000	2,764,000	2,764,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,720,000	3,000,000	2,766,000	3,000,000	2,875,400
Plans and specifications.....		150,000		75,000	
Construction of buildings.....	4,808,000	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000
Law building (liquidation of contract authority).....	200,000	457,100	457,100	457,100	457,100
Biology-greenhouse building (liquidation of contract authority).....	250,000				
Administration building (liquidation of contract authority).....	700,000	405,500	405,500	405,500	405,500
Men's dormitory (liquidation of contract authority).....		1,146,000	1,146,000	1,146,000	1,146,000
Total, Howard University.....	8,678,000	5,280,600	4,896,600	5,205,600	5,006,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	23,673,261	23,673,261	23,673,261	26,500,000	26,500,000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500
Salaries and expenses.....	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,000,000	3,050,000
Payments to school districts.....	75,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Assistance for school construction.....	118,500,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
White House Conference on Education.....	900,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	200,000
Cooperative research in education.....		200,000			
Total, Office of Education.....	223,474,761	118,574,761	118,324,761	121,201,500	121,251,500
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States and other agencies.....	27,000,000	39,000,000	32,500,000	35,000,000	33,750,000
Training and traineeships.....	900,000	2,350,000	1,800,000	2,350,000	2,075,000
Salaries and expenses.....	835,000	1,223,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	28,735,000	42,573,000	35,300,000	38,450,000	36,825,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Assistance to States, general.....	13,000,000	13,660,000	12,000,000	13,660,000	13,660,000
Veneral diseases.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Tuberculosis.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Communicable diseases.....	4,300,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,250,000	5,250,000
Engineering, sanitation and industrial hygiene.....	3,295,000				
Sanitary engineering activities.....		3,818,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	270,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
Disease and sanitation investigation and control, Territory of Alaska.....	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
Water pollution control grants.....		1,000,000			
Hospital construction grants.....	96,000,000	125,000,000	96,000,000	125,000,000	111,000,000
Surveys and planning for hospital construction.....	2,000,000				
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,250,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	33,000,000	34,378,000	34,026,000	34,378,000	34,326,000
Foreign Quarantine Service.....	2,900,000	3,000,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indian health activities.....	24,174,747	33,590,000	33,840,000	33,840,000	33,840,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	1,687,567	4,550,000	4,750,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
National Institutes of Health:					
Operating expenses.....	4,675,000	6,399,000	5,399,000	5,899,000	5,899,000
National Cancer Institute.....	21,737,000	22,328,000	22,328,000	26,400,000	24,828,000
Mental health activities.....	14,147,500	17,501,000	17,751,000	21,850,000	17,751,000
National Heart Institute.....	16,668,000	17,278,000	17,278,000	23,800,000	18,778,000
Dental health activities.....	1,990,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	2,136,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	8,270,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	12,725,000	10,740,000
Microbiology activities.....	6,180,000	6,645,000	6,645,000	7,580,000	7,580,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	7,600,500	8,111,000	8,861,000	11,850,000	9,861,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	81,268,000	89,138,000	89,138,000	112,240,000	97,573,000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.....	131,000	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	1,141,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000
Salaries and expenses (Office of the Surgeon General).....	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,762,000	2,762,000	2,762,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	277,172,314	328,626,000	296,878,000	352,442,000	323,573,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,445,000	2,527,000	2,510,000	2,527,000	2,527,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	709,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Construction, Maximum Security Building.....	110,000	269,000	269,000	269,000	269,000
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3,264,000	3,396,000	3,379,000	3,396,000	3,396,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[80,020,000]	[88,000,000]	[84,000,000]	[86,000,000]	[86,000,000]
Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[20,000,000]	[3,870,000]	[3,870,000]	[3,870,000]	[3,870,000]
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1,438,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	1,487,500	1,595,000	1,487,500	1,595,000	1,541,250
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	1,600,000	1,796,500	1,640,000	1,796,500	1,640,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	34,156,600	34,156,600
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:					
Appropriation.....	173,000	180,000	173,000	173,000	173,000
Transfer from OASI.....	[123,500]	[141,000]	[130,000]	[130,000]	[130,000]
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1,471,260,500	1,433,571,500	1,433,300,500	1,437,721,100	1,437,510,850
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses (immediate Office of the Secretary):					
Appropriation.....	1,162,500	1,662,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
OASI transfer.....	[171,000]	[226,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services:					
Appropriation.....	1,800,000	1,915,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
OASI transfer.....	[350,000]	[475,000]	[400,000]	[400,000]	[400,000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation.....	350,000	395,000	372,500	372,500	372,500
Transfers.....	[387,500]	[397,500]	[392,500]	[392,500]	[392,500]

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—continued					
Surplus property utilization.....	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
National Advisory Committee on Education.....	25,000	120,000			
Civil Defense activities.....	1,000,000	1,600,000			
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4,737,500	6,092,000	3,972,500	3,972,500	3,972,500
Total, title II, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,026,176,075	1,949,465,861	1,907,403,361	1,973,740,700	1,942,886,850
TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,400,000	8,150,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	425,500	435,000	435,000	435,000	435,000
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	300,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	495,000	502,000	502,000	502,000	502,000
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1,220,500	1,187,000	1,187,000	1,187,000	1,187,000
TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	[6,364,000]	[6,100,000]	[6,100,000]	[6,100,000]	[6,100,000]
TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,124,000	3,210,000	3,124,000	3,124,000	3,124,000
Boards of inquiry.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,134,000	3,220,000	3,134,000	3,134,000	3,134,000
TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN					
Federal contribution.....	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TITLE VIII—SOLDIERS' HOME					
Maintenance and operation.....	[5,134,000]	[4,210,000]	[4,400,000]	[4,400,000]	[4,400,000]
Grand total, all titles of bill.....	2,439,240,575	2,432,148,861	2,337,522,261	2,404,905,600	2,373,516,500

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, it is the intention of the acting majority leader to call up for consideration tomorrow bills from among the following group: Calendar No. 1033, House bill 2866, to declare a certain portion of the waterway—a section of the Acushnet River—in the city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven and Acushnet, Mass., a nonnavigable stream; Calendar No. 1035, Senate bill 1851, to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to Mary Ann Aust; Calendar No. 1036, Senate bill 1899, to authorize the improvement of the Amite River and its tributaries; Calendar No. 1037, Senate bill 2260, granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries; Calendar No. 1038, Senate bill 2029, to change the name of Hulah Dam and Hulah Reservoir located on Caney River, a tributary of the Verdigris River, to Lake O' the Osages Dam and Lake O' the Osages, respectively; Calendar No. 1039, Senate bill 2093, to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, to undertake certain public works and grant compensation for certain property damages as a result of the construction of the Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir projects, Missouri River. It is not to be assumed that these bills will be called up in that order.

It is the intention of the acting majority leader to bring up for consideration on Friday Calendar No. 1040, House bill 7224, the Mutual Security Act. With this important piece of business coming before the Senate on Friday, it is most likely that the calendar call will be made on Saturday rather than on Friday.

WICHITA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, during the Senate floor debate July 1 on the military authorization bill, I expressed my concern over the proposed land-acquisition program for Fort Sill, especially with regard to the 10,700 acres of land the Army proposes to take away from the Wichita National Wildlife Refuge.

This measure was cleared through the Senate so rapidly that there was little opportunity to correct some misunderstandings. I want to express the hope that more consideration will be given to this proposed transfer by the Appropriations Committee.

During the colloquy on this subject July 1, it was stated that the wildlife area was quite removed from the portion being requested by the Army, and that the part to be taken is the most inaccessible part, a part used neither by the public nor for game propagation.

Conservationists who have only recently visited the area disagree with those claims. They inform me that the part of the refuge that has been used by Fort Sill for several years under a co-

operative agreement, and which they now wish to acquire, actually is the most accessible. It is the land which has been serving the highest public use—it includes 6 good recreational lakes, 7 major picnic and camping areas, the only youth group camp area on the entire refuge, and many miles of scenic drives. While an effort has been made to keep most or the big game on particular area, practically all of the different species inhabit the portion the Army wants. It is the wintering ground for the buffalo, and that remnant herd of Longhorn cattle. It includes some of the best wild turkey habitat.

Some of us see no reason why the present cooperative agreement cannot be continued, instead of having the Army take over this land outright. During previous debate it was mentioned that the military has need for a much longer range. If they acquire 20,000 acres of private land south of the refuge, as proposed, they would have a continuous strip approximately 36 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles wide. Certainly they should be able to stay within such a range in practice firing of even the largest cannon. If they cannot shoot more accurately than that, there is probably no use of their practicing.

The Army contends that the refuge lands are needed in addition as a buffer zone. Are we sure their real desire is not to add a most unique area of hunting and fishing facilities to their domain?

Mr. President, the more I delve into this the more I am convinced that Congress is being misled.

It is apparent that realization is also dawning upon the House, after it had

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5046) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 19, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 124]

Anfuso	Crumpacker	Mumma
Becker	Diggs	Powell
Belcher	Dingell	Preston
Buchanan	Eberharter	Prouty
Celler	Fernandez	Reed, N. Y.
Chiperfield	Hardy	Udall
Clark	Hays, Ohio	
Coie	Johnson, Calif.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 406 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of July 18, on rollcall No. 121, I am shown as not having been present. I was present and responded when my name was called. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 26, line 19, after "expended", insert ": *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 28, line 7, after "aid", insert "and to contract for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program of the act."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 29, line 25, insert ": *Provided*, That there may be transferred from any appropriation to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, to any other such appropriation such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine for the cost of activities relating to poliomyelitis during the fiscal year 1955."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 30, line 5, after the colon, insert: "*Provided further*, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) is amended by striking out the word 'thirty' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'sixty'."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 32, line 3, after "Fund", insert "which, together with sums heretofore appropriated for these purposes, shall establish a limit of cost of \$25,370,000, such sums to be consolidated and accounted for as one fund."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 68: Page 39, line 22, after "account", insert ": *Provided*, That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest practicable time."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the

Senate amendment, and pending that I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations is again advertised by its loving friends—and we are deeply appreciative.

In the House yesterday, I am told, various strictures were pronounced on the Committee on Appropriations, on its personnel, on its procedure, its ethics, and its moral turpitude.

Now, fortunately or unfortunately, I was not on the floor. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I were at the time conferring with the Bureau of the Budget in my office across the corridor.

It is always customary to give a Member of the House notice in advance when he or his committee is to be made the subject of criticism. But in this instance there was no notice of any kind, and I was denied the opportunity of being present, and knew nothing of it until apprised by others and I saw it in the RECORD this morning. Consequently, this is the first opportunity I have had to acquiesce with my distinguished friend from Virginia in his high praise and richly-merited encomium of the Committee on Rules.

It must have been a very edifying proceeding, Mr. Speaker. Judging from the RECORD, they seem to have thrown at the Committee on Appropriations everything in the arsenal, including the Constitution, the Bible, and the kitchen sink.

So what I have to say this morning is purely defensive. I never strike except in self-defense. And this is, including the Bible and the Constitution and the kitchen, certainly no exception to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, in the beginning, may I disabuse the mind of any Member of the House who may perchance entertain any such unwarranted illusions, that there is on the part of any of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, so far as I am aware, any feeling of any kind whatever against the Committee on Rules, or any member of the Committee on Rules. And so far as I am concerned, I have never at any time, either on the floor or off the floor, expressed any sentiment except the warmest fellowship for the committee, and admiration for the manner in which they perform the onerous duties devolving upon them.

I pause here to afford anyone present an opportunity to suggest any possible correction of that sweeping statement.

It is to be noted that both the Constitution and the Bible are cited in the interesting dissertation delivered in this connection. It was quite a sermon, with text and exhortation. I wear no jeweled phylacteries. I am not privileged to express gratitude that I am not as other men. But if I might be permitted to add Shakespeare to the other two reference volumes, I would call to mind the admonition of Antonio to Bassanio. And if permitted to also cite Holy Writ, would recall that "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that

the gentleman is not speaking to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows the rules. He must proceed in order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I hope no technicalities will be thrown in the way of a free discussion of this matter which has been initiated by others, and to which we have had no opportunity to reply.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may speak out of order, if he desires.

Mr. CANNON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask what was that request?

The SPEAKER. The request was that the gentleman may be allowed to proceed out of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is very gracious.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. So, Mr. Speaker, it was a matter of some surprise to find in this morning's RECORD grave and gratuitous charges against the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of the Committee on Rules, with whom it has been my privilege to serve here in the House for many years, speaking apparently for his committee, and without advance notice to any member of the committee, he criticized, charged, first, that the Committee on Appropriations is violating, and has been violating for many years, the rules of the House. Second, that in contravention of the law of the House, the Committee on Appropriations has been holding closed hearings. Third, that the Committee on Appropriations has refused to hear Members and citizens who desired to appear before the committee in behalf of, or in opposition to, pending bills and appropriations. Fourth, that the Committee on Appropriations is continually reaching out for power and deliberately encroaches on the jurisdiction of the legislative committees of the House.

These are serious charges, Mr. Speaker. They are grave indictments and are not to be lightly brought. And they are entitled to a painstaking and considered reply.

Incidentally, we are charged with harboring pique because the Committee on Rules failed to grant a rule requested the other day waiving points of order on the supplementary appropriation bill. That rather ridiculous charge falls when it is recalled that the Committee on Appropriations asked identically the same rule on the first bill of the session, the Independent Offices appropriation bill. If there had been any pique or resentment because of denial of a rule it would have been in order on that occasion. The denial of rules waiving points of order on routine appropriation bills are too in-

consequential to give rise to even passing interest.

But the charge that the Committee on Appropriations chronically and consistently violates the rules of the House is quite another matter.

The gentleman from Virginia would have us believe that the rules prohibit closed hearings and that this inhibition applies to and is disregarded by the Committee on Appropriations.

Now, I have the greatest respect for the recollection of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. I have always found him accurate. It is a matter of regret to find this is an exception to an otherwise flawless record.

Under the law of the House, as adopted in conformity with the Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee has the right to hold executive sessions when so authorized by a vote of the committee; and it will be recalled that immediately following the enactment of the Reorganization Act of 1946, and the incorporation of this provision as paragraph (g) of section 25 of rule XI in House procedure, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who was at that time a member of the Committee on Appropriations, moved that it be the policy and practice of the committee henceforth to hold closed sessions at all hearings before the committee and its subcommittees. The motion was unanimously adopted and is a part of the archives of the committee.

This is a matter, Mr. Speaker, which is entitled to plain speaking here on the floor. The Committee on Appropriations is ready to give its reasons—to explain in detail why it holds closed sessions. In the first place, we do not have the room to hold open sessions. If you relax the rule for one you must relax it for all, and we do not have space or seats for spectators. We hardly have the room at times for representatives of the departments, not to mention casual or curious visitors. Anyone who has had an opportunity to observe the proceedings in another body in recent years knows that there is a vast retinue of people who attend these sessions largely because they have no place else to go. It is unfortunate that lack of facilities prevent our offering competitive field-day attractions.

But the gentleman from Virginia says we deny Members, citizens, and other interested applicants opportunity to appear before our subcommittees in behalf or in opposition to measures and appropriations under consideration. Nothing could be further from the fact. I must say positively, Mr. Speaker, that in all my experience—and I have served at some time on every subcommittee and in consideration of every departmental appropriation bill under the jurisdiction of the committee—never has anyone, either official or private, whatever their station in life, whether lobbyist on a salary several times that paid the members of the committee or whether patriots from remote sections of the country paying their own expenses to Washington and back home, been denied an opportunity to appear before the committee and present their cause for or against any measure or fund under consideration by the com-

mittee. Again I pause to permit anyone to offer evidence in refutation of this rather broad but accurate statement.

John Quincy Adams settled that question for all time to come when he maintained against widespread and strenuous opposition to the right of petition, the right of any citizen of the United States to present his views or to appear before a committee. The Committee on Appropriations has at all times and from the beginning sedulously protected and maintained that right.

There are other reasons, Mr. Speaker, why we have not held open hearings. Not only is it physically impossible to accommodate spectators, but there are other considerations which will appeal to those who understand as eminently convincing reasons. In providing money for every activity of the Government the committee necessarily handles many explosive problems and highly confidential information.

During the World War by some remarkable accident, we broke the Japanese naval code and for 2 weeks the United States Navy knew in advance every move the Japanese Navy proposed to take; where their capital ships would be, where they would take on supplies, where they would receive ammunition and fuel. During those 2 weeks we secured such an advantage over the Japanese Navy that they were never able to recover or overcome it. Then what happened? I regret to say, Mr. Speaker, that there are those who will talk. A reporter found we had broken the code and telegraphed his paper. And 30 minutes after the next edition hit the streets in Chicago, the Japanese changed their code. My friends, do you not think we should have been allowed to hold closed hearings on that question?

There are three members of the Committee on Appropriations present here on the floor this afternoon who knew 2 years in advance we were working on the atomic bomb, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. We went secretly in the night to Oak Ridge. We sweated for 2 years on that nerve-wracking proposition. Do you think we ought to have had open hearings on it? If that had been the case, Germany would have beat us to the punch. We could never have ended the war when we did. It is ridiculous to say that the Committee on Appropriations denies the House or any one else any information we can give with safety to the country and to national defense. All testimony before the committee is transcribed by competent reporters and published in printed hearings which are available to any one who asks them. Copies of all of them go regularly by sealed diplomatic pouch to Stalingrad and the other chancelleries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

But the charge is made that we encroach upon the jurisdiction of other committees. The chairman of the Committee on Rules tells the House he himself enlists the chairmen of other committees and secures their collaboration in protesting against the Committee on Appropriations taking over their juris-

dictions. My friends, the committee has too much jurisdiction now to suit the members of the Committee on Appropriations. We have far more business than we want. We certainly have no desire to encroach upon the prerogatives or the jurisdiction of any other committee of the House. God forbid.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, let us take as example, the bill before the House last Thursday, the supplementary appropriation bill.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules, in criticizing the Committee on Appropriations, named three committees which he claimed had been arbitrarily deprived of their rightful jurisdiction by paragraphs included in the bill as reported to the House. He cited the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on House Administration, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Let us take up first the agricultural provision in the bill.

Here was a provision for extension of loans by the Farmers' Home Administration to part-time farmers. Two weeks before this bill was prepared the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], and asked him if they wanted the Committee on Appropriations to take it up; and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] was told to go ahead and hold the hearings and include the appropriation, which he did. They had the facts in advance; they were consulted, they were asked, and they acquiesced. We did not want it. But that was the only practical way to get the farmers their loans.

So far as the Committee on House Administration was concerned, we had indicated repeatedly that we did not want to take over their work. We had refused to accept sections which they asked us to process and include in this bill.

Likewise the Committee on Appropriations included the item requested by the President relating to veterans reluctantly. The item was a request by the President for \$300,000 to investigate pensions to veterans to see if they were paid enough, if they were paid too much, or if they were paid too little; it was a part of the White House appropriation, and there was no other way to get it before the House.

In fact, most of the appropriations carried in the bill were parts of the administrative program of the President of the United States. They came down to us at the last minute and there was no other way to get the program over except for the committee to include them in that bill.

I do not have to call the attention of the House to the fact that owing to the vast coverage, and to the intricacy of the problems involved, every appro-

priation bill must necessarily carry some legislation.

In order to meet this situation, 4 years ago I had the staff go over all the bills we had passed at the previous session and tabulate the items subject to points of order. When we had classified them according to jurisdictions, we sent a list to each legislative committee. Many of them, of course, were unimportant; they had been carried in the bill for many years, but they were outside our jurisdiction. Of all the committees of the House who received them, only three gave them any attention.

But, Mr. Speaker, what is the practical effect?

The Committee on Rules by its failure to act makes it possible to deny the House an opportunity to debate these questions, many of them vital to the welfare of the country, deny the House an opportunity to amend these propositions or to vote upon them. All that the Committee on Appropriations does in bringing in these budget estimates in a bill, is to give you an opportunity to consider, debate, modify, and vote. We do not ask you to approve them. We merely ask you to consider them and then vote them up or vote them down. We give the House an opportunity to function—to carry out its duties under the Constitution. That is what you are here for, that is what your constituents sent you here to do.

The fact that the Committee on Appropriations puts an item in a bill does not mean that the House has to agree to it. We leave that to you. All we do is to give you an opportunity to exercise your prerogative, representing the people of your congressional districts. And the people of your congressional districts are entitled to have you pass on them, the Committee on Rules to the contrary notwithstanding.

Let us look at this in a practical way. The committees of the House—the Committee on Banking and Currency or the Committee on Appropriations—spend weeks and months holding hearings, taking testimony, studying and investigating the many phases involved by competent staffs. Volumes of hearings are printed and great is taken in shifting the issues, and finally a bill is drawn which represents the best judgment of men versed in the subject with which they deal. Thereupon the Committee on Rules—no member of which has heard a word of testimony or read a page of the hearings or consulted any authority, meet and throw the whole product of the committee into the ashcan—as the housing bill for example. I have no personal feeling about the matter but is it common horsensense?

Now the Committee on Rules has certain functions within its province.

We were told on the floor yesterday that the Committee on Rules gives Members an opportunity to hide out, an opportunity to pass the buck if voting on a bill might embarrass them—if it would endanger their reelection. But on the Democratic side it goes still deeper than that.

What is the function of the Committee on Rules? We have traveled far afield in the interpretation and adaptation of the functions of the Committee on Rules. Let us get back to the fundamentals. There have been two great revisions of the rules of the House in modern times, the first one in 1880 and the last one in 1911. If you will read the debates on those two revisions with relation to the duties of the Committee on Rules you will find that committee was not intended to retard legislation. Wherever there was a conflict as to priority the Committee on Rules was designed to resolve the conflict. They were to make possible the consideration of a bill which otherwise could not be considered. They were never authorized, it was never intended, that they should deny the House the right to pass upon any proposition reported by other committees.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I quote from the great Parliamentarian, Asher C. Hinds, who knew more about the procedure of the House than any man who ever lived. Asher Hinds excelled in parliamentary knowledge anyone who has ever served the United States Congress since 1789.

Here is what he said:

The Committee on Rules officiates as to the consideration of bills only when, for some reason, the ordinary method prescribed by the rules for the order of business is not satisfactory or produces delay.

The purpose of the rules was to put the matter before the House and put it before the House now.

Hinds further said:

The number of bills in relation to which it officiates by reporting special orders is relatively few.

It never occurred to him that the time would ever come when the Committee on Rules would arrogate to itself the authority to pass on every bill reported out by a committee of the House. And to deny it consideration as it has denied the House the right and opportunity to consider the housing bill or items objected to in the supplementary appropriation bill.

The absurdity of the situation is further emphasized by the fact that the greater number of the items will be put back in the bill by the Senate.

Members here have protested, with tongue in cheek, that the stripping of the supplementary bill contravenes the right of the House to initiate appropriation bills. That issue is not before us. The Committee on Appropriations by reporting out the bill initiated the appropriations whether the Committee on Rules makes it possible to vote on them or not. And the Senate which has always had the right to amend House appropriation bills has the right to amend this bill and will exercise that right. So what has been gained by the failure of the Committee on Rules to make it possible for the House to pass on the bill the Committee on Appropriations

tions has reported? It is technicality gone to seed.

In 1911, when the question of rules was before the House, Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, one of the greatest men of his time, said:

One of the greatest prerogatives of the Members of this body is to be permitted to vote upon propositions material to our people and propositions material to the control of our own body.

Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, one of the ablest men who ever served in this body, said:

The American people are a practical people and as a practical people they will judge the House—not by the intricacies of parliamentary law but by the results that follow.

All this talk, all this circumlocution, all this tempest in a teapot here, all the parliamentary peccadillos, are beside the point. The people at home want action. They want us to vote on the questions before the country today.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What was the purpose in making points of order against the bill when it was under consideration?

Mr. CANNON. For the reasons just given but especially to show the devious processes by which the Dixon-Yates proponents seek to cloud the issue. If the Dixon-Yates paragraph had not been in the supplementary appropriation bill there would have been difficulty about securing a rule.

The action on the supplementary bill was designed to focus attention on efforts to avoid the Dixon-Yates item coming to a record vote in the House.

And do not underrate the possibilities of the Dixon-Yates contract still being enforced. The ranking member of the committee said when the bill was reported that there was every confidence that Memphis would not build its plant and if it did not, the Dixon-Yates contract would still be in effect.

Creeping monopoly, as exemplified by the Dixon-Yates contract, is the issue at stake in the supplementary bill and in the refusal of the Committee on Appropriations to vote a rule.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and then move the previous question.

I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I feel sufficiently chastised. There is a certain number of innings to a ball game. The Committee on Appropriations had its inning on Thursday and batted around quite a few balls. I had a feeble inning yesterday. Then the Committee on Appropriations had a little bit of an inning again yesterday. Now the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has had his inning and normally, under the rules of the game, I would be entitled to another inning. But I forfeit my right to the final inning. I am just here taking the floor to say this,

that notwithstanding everything that has been said about this matter, two questions still remain. Who scuttled the supplemental appropriation bill? The Committee on Rules did not do it. The other question is this. They do not hold any public hearings in the Committee on Appropriations. And I invite your attention again to rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The only reason I took the floor was to say that we have all had our innings. A good time has been had by all. I am not mad with anybody and I hope nobody is made with me. I just want to close the war. Let us forget about this little incident. Everybody has had his say. I still love CLARENCE CANNON, as I always have. I have the highest regard and respect and affection for every member of the great Committee on Appropriations. They are doing a stupendous job and a man-killing job. I love them all.

Let us get down to business and forget about this incident.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, for many years as a Member of Congress I have been concerned with funds for labor, health, education, and welfare activities of the Federal Government.

Prior to this year, I think I have never seen a keener bipartisan desire to meet the needs of medical research to the fullest possible extent consistent with the resources which the Congress could supply. Subcommittees of the Senate and the House of Representatives have worked long and conscientiously, seeking equitable and, at the same time, the truly responsible levels for the 1956 appropriations for the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. Reports of the Senate and House committees showed a substantial variance in the support recommended for these important programs.

I am pleased to report that these differences have been ironed out fairly and amicably by the conferees. There has been full agreement on the investment this year in medical research. The conferees have reached agreement that limitations on available manpower and the limited facilities presently available prevented the kind of expansion of medical research that we all favor.

I have consistently supported the growth of Federal aid to medical research. It has meant a great deal to me to see the National Institutes of Health grow into an effective research program, a program which represents—in itself and in the work and people it supports—a major part of the Nation's hope for ultimate conquest of cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and the other chronic and degenerative diseases which blight our today and threaten our tomorrow.

I have always been proud of the contributions I have been able to make in this period of growth. I like to feel that I and the other members of the subcommittee which it is my privilege to chair have done more than merely provide the dollars to make this essential medical research development possible. We have concerned ourselves particu-

larly with just how the National Institutes of Health research activities could contribute more effectively, immediately, and ultimately, to the health of the Nation. In our committee sessions—and during the so-called off-months of the year—we have sought out the opinions of the Nation's leading scientists and eminent citizens in the fields of medicine and public health, both in and outside of Government. We have taken no action without first considering its impact on the total national medical research effort. And we have taken no action unless we felt confident that it was clearly responsive to the needs of the American people.

I speak in this vein here today because I want to avoid any possible misunderstanding of the position I have taken, with the support of my subcommittee, on the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health for fiscal year 1956.

Let me cite the evolution of the total NIH appropriations during the years that I have been a member of the committee of the House of Representatives directly concerned with its operating funds.

In 1946, the total NIH appropriation was just \$3½ million. In 1947, it was \$8 million. In 1948, when two new Institutes were added, it was nearly \$29 million. In 1949, it was \$37½ million, and in 1950, it was \$55 million. The appropriation increased steadily, as new needs arose and as there was clear evidence that a gradual strengthening of medical research was of paramount public interest. In 1954, the total NIH appropriation was more than \$71 million; and last year, for fiscal year 1955, NIH had a total of just over \$81 million in its appropriations.

Certain facts stand out when one examines this appropriation history critically.

First, support of medical research as a key to better health has always been strongly bipartisan.

Second, the Congress has consistently shown its awareness of the needs and has always moved to provide adequate funds for such research.

Third, this has been a gradual, sustained process, planned to permit new programs to come into being and mature only as fast as research opportunity made such growth practical and desirable.

Fourth, as a result of this continuing interest and support, NIH has grown in stature and in scope, until it now covers the full range of major diseases that kill and cripple the American people today; it has added clinical research to its traditional laboratory investigation in all fields; and it has provided the kind of stimulative, additive, and nonrestrictive support for research training that has made American medical research the freest, the best, and the most productive in the world today.

Already, immediate return on this investment has become evident through dramatic advances in medicine and public health that can be attributed directly or indirectly to funds provided for NIH by the Congress of the United States. But there are many critical problems that remain unsolved. An-

swers to the more complex, fundamental problems of health and disease do not come easily, and the basic research attack must be sustained and strengthened.

Getting these answers is a matter of scientific manpower, and research facilities, as well as dollars. All the dollars in the world cannot, of themselves, shorten time, expand space, or double the number of trained scientists who will wage the battle against disease.

This spring, a 1956 appropriation request of \$89,138,000 for the National Institutes of Health was recommended to the Congress by the President. Following extensive consideration by our Appropriation Subcommittee, some adjustments were made within that figure to provide more adequately for those fields of medical research which are the principal responsibilities of the NIH. Subsequent action by the full Committee and the House resulted in a bill which provided the full amount of the appropriation request. This was an increase of \$7,870,000 above the amount appropriated for 1955. In terms of percentages, this is a 9.7 percent increase. We believe the bill covering this was good, since it was the result of careful consideration, but we were quite willing to reconsider the needs and opportunities if new information was made available to us.

Subsequently, our colleagues in the Senate reported out a bill which asked for a further increase of \$23,102,000, which would have made the total NIH appropriation \$112,240,000, or 38.1 percent more than fiscal year 1955.

The chairman of the Senate Appropriation Subcommittee for Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, Senator LISTER HILL of Alabama, and his committee have a distinguished record in support of health and medical research measures and a keen perception of the issues involved. The Senate committee, like our committee, wants to leave no stone unturned in the search for measures to improve the health of the American people.

As is the custom, the two committees have met together to establish a level of support for medical research which both committees could agree would be the best possible for the fiscal year 1956. The general position we took with us into the joint committee meeting was this: We were, of course, open to persuasion where additional increases beyond the House figures were applicable to specific fields and supported by facts, but we were opposed to blanket increases unless accompanied by new or augmented programs, since beyond a certain point giving more money in itself does not necessarily buy more progress.

We have taken three major guide lines. First, there is a need to provide general support for medical research in proportion to the manpower and facilities available for utilization. This concept, that of full steam ahead within these present limitations, is a fundamental and guiding principle. Second, there is a need for the progressive expansion of our medical research resources. This can be translated into action only

through an expansion of our training base for medical research. Third, there are special areas of needs for knowledge where need is combined with opportunity, so that the stimulus of increased support should yield dividends.

It was with these three principles in mind that the House committee went into conference with the Senate. These three principles should continue to guide our activities in the future and should in fact be the basic national policy in the consideration of support for medical research.

As the result of a careful survey of additional information that has become available to the Senate committee through the continued diligent work of both committee staffs, we believe there are 8 program areas where increases were clearly justified, where funds in addition to those carried in the House bill can be effectively put to use. It is desirable that the House support these increases.

The additional support your committee recommends amounts to an \$8½ million increase in these appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. The Senate committee agrees with your committee both on the level of support desirable and on the distribution of this increased support.

The eight program areas agreed upon for added support are as follows:

First. Extension of demonstration program for early diagnosis of cervical cancer, \$500,000. It is a widely recognized fact that cancer of the cervix is killing many women each year who could be saved. By a relatively simple diagnostic test, this form of cancer can be detected early in its course. Further, it was brought to the attention of our subcommittee that in a large percentage of women prompt treatment of early cervical cancer will effectively prevent further progress of the disease.

A demonstration program conducted with National Cancer Institute assistance during the past 3 years in Memphis and Shelby County, Tenn., has shown that large numbers of women can be examined by means of the vaginal smear test. Among the first 80,000 women examined, 611 cases of unsuspected cancer were found. Of this number, 314 were in the earliest stage when the chances of cure are extremely good. Among the 297 cases which were further advanced, it is likely that many can be cured or, if not, that additional years of life will result from finding the cancer before it had advanced still more.

Great interest in this public health measure has been shown by State and local health departments and cancer societies. With the additional funds, the Cancer Institute will be able to conduct similar demonstration programs in other regions and in other types of communities. In this manner, wide application of these methods will be encouraged and thousands of women, their families, and their communities will benefit. This program should be pressed so as to shorten the time between medical research discovery and its wide application for the general benefit of the American people.

I have followed this program closely because of its wide implications relative to the health of the American people and for these reasons know something of the details of the plan. It is proposed in the expansion of this research and demonstration program to place an additional unit in an eastern industrial area; one in the Midwest and one in the Far West; and in addition, to extend one program here in Washington which is making use of Government employees.

I am also happy that in the extension of this program to an industrial eastern area, my own home State of Rhode Island will probably be involved.

The Cancer Institute, I have learned, is interested in negotiating with the State health department there for the establishment of one of these demonstration units for a series of very specific reasons.

First, the National Cancer Institute has currently underway with the Rhode Island State Health Department a study of leukemia, and this collaborative study is progressing very effectively.

Secondly, the Cancer Institute is now completing agreements with the State disability insurance commission for a study of cancer disability. This study is undertaken in association with Rhode Island because the State records on disability were found to be so exceptionally well kept.

Finally, Rhode Island, and specifically the Providence area, is such a compact geographic area that the study will provide extremely wide coverage of the female population with a minimum of effort and at a minimum cost.

I trust that with these studies and with the information which is derived from them, my own State will provide a type of information which will shortly permit extensive application of this new knowledge to all women in America.

Second. Extension of the search for chemotherapeutic agents useful in the treatment of cancer, \$2 million. This is a program which holds great promise for the future. It has been found in recent years that certain chemical substances have the ability to kill the cancer cell and leave the normal body cell essentially unharmed. Literally thousands of such compounds have been tested on animal tumors, and hundreds of them have shown promising anticancer activity and have been tried in man.

By 1954, it was evident that this large and important field of cancer research needed to be drawn together into an integrated national research effort, and the Congress made special funds available to the Cancer Institute for this purpose. The 2 years that have elapsed since this program was established have laid the essential groundwork, primarily in organization and communications, but with sound research components as well. The National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society, and the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund have joined forces in this collaborative effort.

It is time, now, to build upon this effective structure in order to hasten the day when cancer can be controlled. To this end, the increase of \$2 million will be invested in cancer chemotherapy research projects among the Nation's medical schools, universities, and other private research centers. This is not the level recommended initially by the Senate; however, it seems a desirable level for the present time and the maximum that can be effectively utilized, at the same time permitting progressive expansion of the base for this program.

Third. Broadened research program in upper respiratory diseases, \$185,000. We believe that this modest increase for the National Microbiological Institute will be well worthwhile. These respiratory diseases, including the common cold and influenza, are still leaders in causing absenteeism in industry, temporary disability, and economic distress. They are the most prevalent and persistent of all man's ailments. During the past year, scientists of the National Microbiological Institute made a most significant contribution to knowledge in this field. They discovered a new family of viruses, named the APC viruses, which are responsible for many of these diseases. The scientists showed that these viruses could produce widespread human disease and found evidence of their epidemic potentialities.

More intensive pursuit of this line of investigation is thoroughly justifiable and the increase of \$185,000 will permit this. It will mean that the researchers can look for other viruses and make further evaluations of the importance of these viruses to disease in man. It will also permit further research, which has already shown much promise, of the use of these viruses in the study of cancer. The increase will, moreover, allow inclusion of work to develop vaccines against these viruses and to test the vaccines' effectiveness through field tests.

Fourth. Expansion of biologics control, including more intensive work on poliomyelitis vaccine, \$750,000. Recent developments in the poliomyelitis vaccine situation, subsequent to the House appropriations hearings this spring, revealed that a substantial increase in funds is needed for the biologics control function of the National Institutes of Health. Hitherto this program has operated as a constituent laboratory within one of the major research units at NIH, the National Microbiological Institute. The Surgeon General has asked and been given authority to expand the biologics control function to make it a separate unit called the Division of Biologics Standards, the Chief of which would report to the Director of NIH.

It was pointed out that this step is a response to new developments in the field of medicine and medical research: First, the expanding range of diseases to which biologic products may be applicable; second, the kinds of new biologics which may become available, particularly those applicable to virus diseases; third, the compressed time interval between the discovery of new biologicals and their use.

These organizational changes and the increased funds seem to us thoroughly justifiable in view of the possibility that the principles involved in the new Salk polio vaccine offer promise of a solution to a hitherto stubbornly resistant and baffling group of disease problems. We can expect that potent new biologics will be developed which will mean much for the control of virus diseases against which the antibiotics and sulfa compounds have had little or no effect.

One of the major advantages of modern medical research is that, with new techniques and instruments, it can develop and test new products in shorter and shorter periods of time. This advantage, however, poses at the same time difficulties in that it creates essentially new kinds of tasks in the field of biologics control. Under the new organizational arrangement, these tasks can be performed far more effectively than previously. There will be better opportunity to conduct the research that is essential today because of rapidly changing trends and problems—and many research advances—in the field of biologics.

Fifth. Research on arthritis and metabolic diseases, \$2 million. We believe that a concentration of funds of this amount through the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases will pay dividends in a range of health problems that sorely need more basic as well as clinical research. Compared with the firm research opportunities that exist today, studies on rheumatic and metabolic diseases, supported and conducted by the National Institutes of Health, are receiving far too little attention.

Such opportunities are unquestionably numerous in the field of diabetes—a prevalent metabolic disorder. The notion is false that insulin and special diets are a completely satisfactory answer. The medical management of the diabetic patient is fairly satisfactory, but the complications that accompany the disease are still an important cause of death. There are an estimated 2 million diabetics in the United States today and the number is increasing.

Arthritis, too, may be expected to rise in prevalence because it is a disease of age—and the United States has an aging population. This means that just accepting present techniques of therapy for these conditions is not enough. Their treatment is often an expensive, lifelong procedure. We must learn more about their causes and underlying mechanisms and work toward preventives and cures.

Arthritis, diabetes, and other serious metabolic disorders—such as liver cirrhosis, hormonal imbalances, and nutritional diseases—are yielding very gradually to medical research. This process can be accelerated by increased research and research training—the development of talent in these special fields.

In essence, more funds for these purposes are necessary if we are ever to stop paying the vast amounts now spent for day-to-day maintenance of diabetics, arthritics, and other metabolic-disease patients. We must find the primary

cause of these diseases, and discover ways to prevent and cure them; and scientists tell us that this knowledge can only be derived from fundamental biochemical studies on tissues, intact animals, and man. The increased funds, which this field is now ready and able to use fruitfully, will provide for research and training to advance our understanding of these problems which are so costly to the Nation in terms of lives, dollars, and the suffering of those afflicted.

Sixth. Increases in noncategorical research grants, \$500,000. On review of testimony given before both House and Senate subcommittees, it was felt that additional funds should be made available to aid the research programs that are so fundamental or so broad that they cannot readily obtain support from sources which are concerned with research against specific diseases. It has been stated many times that our greatest national research deficiency is in fundamental study. We Americans are a practical people and we like to have specific objectives at which to direct our effort. Sometimes this causes us to overlook the fact that many of the things that are of greatest practical value had their origins in seemingly unrelated discoveries. As an example, it was brought to our attention that one of the most encouraging leads for the treatment of human leukemia resulted from studies of pigments in butterfly wings and of bacteria in the intestines of rats. Fundamental study projects which cannot be dramatized by associating them with the names of specific diseases must not be permitted to languish, otherwise medical progress will suffer.

Seventh. Establish a stronger training component and additional research in the field of neurological and sensory disorders, \$1 million. We find complete accord that this field, aided by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, has two paramount needs which we should move more substantially to meet in fiscal year 1956. One of these is the need for training funds. Programs in research on the causes and cure of neurological and sensory disorders are faced with perhaps the most critical shortage of any field with respect to well-trained scientific manpower. This not only threatens, but actually prevents, the development of the research attack on these diseases. We feel that the focussing of \$700,000 additional in the Institute will permit more adequate establishment of a well-rounded training program and will be a most productive undertaking and one that should thus be strongly supported.

The other important need in this field, one which should be met more adequately, is for additional studies in the neurological and sensory disorders. This area of research is quite new, as is the Institute itself. We have been impressed with the excellent but modest beginning made by the Institute in attacking such problems as epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and the various forms of blindness. There is ample evidence that this program of research, both at the NIH laboratories and

through grants, can effectively utilize an additional \$300,000 in their expanding effort to prevent, control, or cure these dread diseases.

Eighth. Expand and strengthen research and research training in the attack on heart disease, \$1,500,000. There is no need for me to point out to you the vital need for making progress against this group of diseases, which are responsible for more than half of all deaths in the United States each year. Only if heart disease is brought under control can we achieve our goal of reducing untimely death and disability, and adding years of healthy and productive living to the life span of the average American.

Heart disease research has paid rich dividends in recent years. Some types of heart disease can be prevented, some cured; some heart disease, including some types formerly considered incurable or rapidly fatal, can be reversed; and most patients with heart disease can be materially improved by proper treatment and management. Many of the most significant advances in this field are directly attributable to funds supplied by the Congress to the National Heart Institute. On the basis of the evidence of past performance and the plans that are projected for the future, we feel fully justified in proposing a \$1½ million increase in appropriations to the Heart Institute in order that its programs and resources may be used to capacity.

I want to mention specifically the mental health activities of the National Institutes of Health, because I would not want the omission of added funds for this program to be misconstrued. The mental health program is one in which both committees are tremendously interested. It attacks one of the most critical problems this country faces today, and it is doing a splendid job.

The committees recognized, however, that this program had a large increase under the President's budget. Our committee made additional funds available for a special program in mental retardation. These two increases total \$3,603,500, making the Institute support increase from \$14,147,500 in 1955 to \$17,751,000 in 1956.

There are acute professional manpower shortages in many areas of mental health work. Research programs are young in this field, and facilities are inadequate. You can be sure that this program will be carefully watched, and that mental health activities will not be permitted to suffer because of a shortage of funds.

To recapitulate, in making available an additional \$8,435,000 for the above program areas, the House and Senate conferees feel they have provided funds for the National Institutes of Health to the extent that its needs can be supported by facts and to the extent that is consistent with sound growth and development. A total appropriation of \$97,573,000 for the NIH is, in our best judgment, the amount which can be properly used in fiscal year 1956.

This is a substantial increase of more than \$16 million above last year's appropriation. We strongly believe it will

enable the NIH to meet its present needs and responsibilities, and we ask your support in this action.

I want to make my own position on these appropriations crystal clear.

I should not need to do this. My colleagues on both sides of the aisle know, as my constituents in Rhode Island know, that I have been a consistent proponent of health and medical research measures since I was first elected to Congress more than 10 years ago. My record on these measures speaks for itself.

Yet in recent weeks I have been subjected to an attack from a small segment of the public press for my presumed lack of sympathy for the goals of medical research—labeled, I believe, "penny-pinching on health issues." The attack stemmed from my unwillingness—and that of the Appropriations Subcommittee I chair—to give automatic, blanket support to all of the NIH appropriation increases reported out by the Senate subcommittee.

I have two points to make about this charge.

First, when there is a sound opportunity for strengthening the medical research attack, and when that opportunity can be documented by convincing proof of the need, as well as evidence of a wisely planned program that will capitalize on the additional funds to be provided, I believe the opportunity should be exploited to the fullest. On the basis of the additional information I have received since the House hearings, I have put this belief into practice once more by endorsing and asking your acceptance for increases totaling \$8½ million of the \$23 million increase that was initially reported out by the Senate.

Second, I believe that in order for our total national medical research effort to advance, more attention must be given to the development of a larger pool of trained scientists and to the creation of additional research facilities where they can work. If our money is to be wisely spent, planning must take into account that it is manpower, facilities, and money which are the ingredients for research progress, and not money alone. I believe that today the shortages of manpower and facilities restrict the level to which medical research can properly be supported by dollars, and I look forward to a concerted effort to resolve these shortages so that the total net investment in medical research can continue to increase.

I hope that the National Institutes of Health and its advisers will give serious thought to these problems in the coming months. I urge that they bring us carefully conceived plans—comprehensive for all of NIH's responsibilities—bulwarked by facts that demonstrate the validity and urgency of the needs in medical research and the ways in which new funds should be utilized.

There is ample precedent for assurance that the Congress will be not merely receptive, but will consider it a responsibility to seek and provide the funds that such plans require for effective implementation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is the first time I have spoken on this particular bill in this session. It has been my privilege to serve on the committee that has charge of this bill and to serve with the chairman of that committee, JOHN FOGARTY. We had most exhaustive hearings. We went out to the National Institutes of Health and spent a day going through their situation so that we might know what we should do in connection with that bill. And when we were through we marked up the bill, providing what we felt would meet the needs of the agencies that are covered therein.

When the bill went to the other body, it was raised, as they usually raise it, without, in my opinion, a good basis for the raises.

The chairman of the subcommittee, JOHN FOGARTY, has done a remarkable job in handling this bill intelligently, honestly, and in the interests of the Government of the United States. I just felt that I should come down here and say that.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to support everything the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has just said about this bill and about our good colleague JOHN FOGARTY. Now especially the health section of this bill is close to the hearts of the American people, that part of it which pertains to research into the cause and cure of dread diseases—heart, cancer, polio, mental, and so forth. I feel certain the committee has recommended sufficient funds to carry on this important work. I hope that the bill will receive the unanimous approval of the Members of the House.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I know of no controversy over any item that is in the conference report. It has been agreed to by all of the conferees.

As the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations bill passed the House it provided a total of \$2,337,522,261. The Senate increased this total to \$2,404,905,600 or an increase of \$67,383,339. The conference agreement will result in the appropriation of \$2,373,516,500, which is \$35,994,239 over the House bill and \$31,389,100 less than the Senate bill. I think it is also significant that the total we have agreed to is \$58,632,361 less than the budget requests that formed the basis for the bill.

There were a few increases made by the Senate that I feel certain were prompted largely by developments during the time that elapsed between House action and the action of the Senate. I have in mind especially the increases of \$850,000 for the item "Communicable diseases" and \$750,000 for "Microbiology activities" that were earmarked specifically for work in connection with polio vaccine. Similar increases might well have been made by the House had our action been taken at the later date on which the Senate made its decisions on these appropriations. Taking this into consideration, the agreement that we bring to the House is a very good one.

In addition to the items that are included in the conference report, there

are six Senate amendments that we brought back in technical disagreement because they would have been subject to points of order had they been offered on the bill as it was originally considered in the House. I do not believe there is opposition to any of these amendments and I will offer motions to recede and concur with them at the appropriate time.

The printed statement of the managers on the part of the House sets forth, for each amendment involving a difference in the amount recommended to be appropriated, the sum agreed upon in conference, the amount carried in the House bill and the amount carried in the bill as it passed the Senate. Unless there are questions on these amendments I shall not go into the details that are already available to the Members.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 2128, the patent extension bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7214) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage \$1 an hour effective March 1, 1956.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7214, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the bill is considered as having been read for amendment.

No amendment shall be in order to the bill except amendments proposing to increase or decrease the hourly wage rate specified in line 7 therein and except amendments proposing to change the effective date provided in the bill.

Are there any amendments?

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCONNELL: Strike out lines 7 and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "thereof 'not less than 90 cents an hour after December 31, 1955'."

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I said yesterday, and I repeat it for emphasis,

personally, I do not know a single Member of Congress who does not sincerely want workers to receive high wages; no unemployment; and adequate earnings for the employer. Low wages are not a healthy condition for either individuals or for society as a whole. Many of us would experience a fine inner glow of satisfaction, if by law we could just throw aside discretion and vote a rate even higher than the highest amount suggested by anyone. But commonsense dictates otherwise. There are certain factors which limit the enthusiastic urging of our hearts. They were enumerated yesterday—such things as the ability of the small and marginal employers to absorb increases in the rate without war, deficit spending, or some other inflationary impetus; the indirect effect of the act which permeates the economy affecting exempt and covered employers alike, and the complete rigidity of the act, which allows no adjustment of the required rate if business failures and unemployment occur.

For over 16 years diligent search has been carried on to discover some scientific way to set a proper minimum rate, but no exact method has been developed. The most frequent factor mentioned is the cost of living. The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which best represents cost-of-living changes, shows an increase of about 14 percent since January 1950 when the 75-cent rate was adopted. On the basis of that percentage figure, the rate would be 85½ cents per hour.

President Eisenhower, for whom I have a high regard and great respect because of his sincere humanitarian instincts, and his ability, has advocated the 90-cent rate. His judgment, the advice of his consultants, the Council of Economic Advisors, and an analysis of various factors are the reasons for my offering this amendment.

I urge its adoption.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it does not make me happy at all to oppose the amendment offered by my very good friend the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania for whom I have a very high regard, but I think there is a factor that is overlooked in this matter when he proposes 90 cents based upon the theory that the cost of living has risen only 14 percent, which would make it 89 cents, to be exact.

First of all, when the bill went into effect 16 years ago we added 25 cents. Due to inflation today the dollar is worth only 52 cents—75 cents today represents but 40 cents in purchasing power. I ask you if all you are going to do is to increase the benefits to these low-income families 15 cents? If the rate is fixed at 90 cents it will mean 47 cents in purchasing power. If it is fixed at a dollar it will be 52 cents in purchasing power.

I will leave it to your judgment whether or not a man can do much good for himself or his family with a purchasing power of 40 cents the way it is today, or 47 cents as proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

I propose \$1. We think that is very modest. Many bills were introduced proposing higher rates than a dollar but we thought out of all consideration for business people, the small-business man in particular, that they could adjust themselves to a dollar just as easily as to 90 cents. For that reason we accepted an amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL] to make the effective date March 1, 1956, instead of January 1, thus giving 7 months' time in which to make the adjustment.

We heard a great deal about small business yesterday. I do not think there is anyone more sympathetic for the small-business man who has got to struggle along, than I. I am convinced that many of them are compelled to pay low rates on account of the competitive conditions within their industry. If every operator within an industry must raise his hourly rate of pay to a dollar, pretty soon they will all do it and their adjustment will be made.

My own State, and that of my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL], has 177,000 small businesses employing fewer than 19 men; 70,000 of them have but 1 employee, the owner; 91,942 businesses employ more than 1 person but fewer than 19. So Pennsylvania has a big stake in small business, and yet I have not received one line from any of those business operations in Pennsylvania asking no change in this low—not one. I know those who are affected feel they can compromise their position very well to a dollar. When we grant it here we must realize that it means only 52 cents in purchasing power. Thus you will realize that the increase to the low-income families has been but 27 cents in 16 years. I will leave it to you to decide whether that is proper compensation.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I am happy to yield to my friend.

Mr. McCONNELL. Also, my friend, and I sincerely mean it, friend, is not this a fact that we also have to consider—I do not like to introduce extraneous matters, but they have to be considered—the original recommendation from the administration which was for a 90-cent rate with an extension of coverage after proper consideration by appropriate committees?

It is generally felt that some time within the next 12 months or so there will possibly be a change of the coverage of this act where we probably will be getting into some change in the coverage of the retail establishments, maybe some of the service organizations, maybe a change as to employee coverage and employer coverage. All of that becomes a little more difficult when the rate is \$1 rather than 90 cents. Would that be a correct statement of the situation?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. On the face of it you may say, "Yes," but, remember, the purchasing power of the dollar is only 52 cents now. I hope we do get a further improvement in this act to give greater coverage and I join the gentleman in that hope.

Public Law 195 - 84th Congress
Chapter 437 - 1st Session
H. R. 5046

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 397.

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies Appropriation Act, 1956.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including the conduct of a program of promoting employment of the older worker, and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); teletype news service; and payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; \$1,587,000, of which not more than \$145,000 shall be for international labor affairs.

60 Stat. 810.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$1,482,900.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)); not to exceed \$50,000 for improving the conditions of migratory labor; and not less than \$130,000 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), and provided further that no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards; \$817,500.

63 Stat. 865.

61 Stat. 136.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as

54 Stat. 690.

55 Stat. 626.

50 USC App. 351.

54 Stat. 858. amended, and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and
 50 USC app. Service Act, and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50
 401. U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have performed service in the
 62 Stat. 614; Merchant Marine, \$360,500.
 65 Stat. 86.
 50 USC app.
 459.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

57 Stat. 162. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training as
 50 Stat. 664. authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,150,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general
 administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
 60 Stat. 810. \$5,021,250, of which \$900,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.
 58 Stat. 293.
 38 USC 695-695f. Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: For grants in accordance with the provisions
 48 Stat. 113. of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
 38 USC 695b. of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social
 49 Stat. 626. Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952
 38 USC 991-999. (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended
 42 USC 1361-1370. (68 Stat. 1130), \$250,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary to the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall apply. 42 USC 503.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 49 Stat. 626.
42 USC 501-503.
48 Stat. 113.
29 USC 49-49n.

Unemployment compensation for veterans: For payments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, \$120,000,000.

66 Stat. 684.
38 USC 991-999.

Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees: For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

68 Stat. 1130.
42 USC 1361-1370.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil service laws, \$1,135,000.

65 Stat. 119.
7 USC 1461-1468.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$112,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,174,500, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived from the War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

62 Stat. 1247.
50 USC app. 2012.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses)

- 60 Stat. 696. authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2003, 2004. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.
- 50 USC app. 2003, 2004.
- 50 USC app. 2012.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

- 60 Stat. 810. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,065,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

- 41 Stat. 987. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$348,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

- 52 Stat. 1060. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division, \$6,162,000.
- 29 USC 201.
- 49 Stat. 2036.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 60 Stat. 810. SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.
- Citation of title. This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1956".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$224,000. 41 Stat. 272.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including purchase of not to exceed forty-three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$5,484,000. 52 Stat. 1040; 29 Stat. 604; 44 Stat. 1101, 1406; 42 Stat. 1486.

Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered. 52 Stat. 1049; 55 Stat. 851; 59 Stat. 463.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,880,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided* Salary re- striction Payments by District of Columbia.

further, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$539,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

31 Stat. 844.

68 Stat. 265.

D. C. Code 31-
1025 to 31-
1032.

Construction: For the construction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: For a physical education and activities building, heating plant, laundry, and shop, together with alterations and installations in connection with such construction. For a girls' dormitory, together with alterations and installations in connection with such construction.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,875,400.

Construction of buildings: For alterations, revision, extension, and installation of underground telephone conduit for telephone distribution system, under the supervision of General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, including engineering services, \$122,000, to remain available until expended.

Construction of law building (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the law building, \$457,100.

Construction of administration building (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the administration building, \$405,500.

Construction of men's dormitory (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$1,146,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15h), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), \$26,500,000: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$26,325,000 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That not more than \$1,500,000 of this appropriation shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations.

60 Stat. 775.

20 USC 15j.

43 Stat. 18;

46 Stat. 1489;

64 Stat. 27.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,501,500.

49 Stat. 439.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; \$3,050,000, of which not less than \$480,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to the said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

Payments to school districts: For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C. 236-244), \$65,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

64 Stat. 1100.

Assistance for school construction: For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III of the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 291-301), including not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$24,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

67 Stat. 522.
68 Stat. 1005.

Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Education: For carrying out the Act of July 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 532), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$200,000.

20 USC 331
note.
60 Stat. 810.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States and other agencies: For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$33,750,000, of which \$30,000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and \$2,250,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of the funds made available for special projects under section 4 (a) (2) of said Act shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Provided further*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$36,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

68 Stat. 652.
29 USC 31-42.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first

29 USC 32, 33.

quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

29 USC 34,
37. Training and traineeships: For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, \$2,075,000.

29 USC 31-42.
49 Stat. 1559. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, including not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films; \$1,000,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

58 Stat. 682. For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps, as follows:

42 USC 246,
243, 241. Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; \$13,660,000.

42 USC 246,
266. Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$3,500,000.

42 USC 246. Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$6,000,000, of which not less than \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

42 USC 241,
243, 264. Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$5,250,000.

42 USC 241,
243, 246, 264. Sanitary engineering activities: For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects

of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 62 Stat. 1155. (j)) ; \$3,500,000.

Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For purchase and installation of additional equipment and supplies for the building and facilities at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361 and 363 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings, \$1,125,000. 42 USC 241, 243, 246, 264, 266.

Surveys and planning for hospital construction: The funds appropriated under this head in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall not remain available for expenditure after June 30, 1957. 68 Stat. 810.

Grants for hospital construction: For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, to remain available until expended, \$111,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, the remainder to be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may allocate from the above sums not to exceed \$1,200,000 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act. 60 Stat. 1042. 42 USC 291d-291h.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,250,000.

Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 50), and under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed one ambulance, for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$34,326,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be exclusively available for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation. 60 Stat. 903. 42 USC 248, 249, 251, 253, 255-257, 259, 260, 220, 222, 249 note; 33 USC 763c. 68 Stat. A74. 3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp. p. 1101.

Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the 42 USC 264-272. 42 USC 252, 249.

Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$3,000,000.

Indian health activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (Public Law 568), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed seventy-two passenger motor vehicles, of which forty-seven shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$33,840,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as he may determine are required in such appropriations for Indian health activities.

68 Stat. 674.
42 USC 2001-
2004.
60 Stat. 810.

42 USC 248,
227.

Construction of Indian health facilities: For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior.

National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act; not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; erection of temporary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$5,899,000: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to advance to this appropriation from other appropriations to the Public Health Service such amounts as are determined to be necessary for the foregoing purposes and for activities performed on a centralized basis: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to operate facilities at the National Institutes of Health for the sale of meals to employees and others at rates determined by him to be sufficient to recover the cost of such operation and the proceeds thereof shall be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General is authorized, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, to donate or release to a university, hospital, or other nonprofit organization any right, title, claim, or interest of the United States with respect to research and related equipment and other tangible property under the jurisdiction of the Service and acquired by such institutions prior to December 1946 pursuant to its contract with the United States through the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Release of
certain re-
search equip-
ment.

National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, in connection

41 USC 5.

with the chemotherapy program; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$24,828,000.

42 USC 281-286.

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, and including erection of temporary structures, \$17,751,000.

42 USC 241-244, 246.

National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, \$18,778,000.

62 Stat. 464.

Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$2,136,000.

42 USC 287 note.

Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$10,740,000.

Microbiology activities: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to microbiology, including the regulation and preparation of biologic products, \$7,580,000.

Neurology and blindness activities: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$9,861,000.

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: For payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$147,000.

Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$1,225,000.

67 Stat. 501.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods; \$2,762,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred from any appropriation to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, to any other such appropriation such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine for the cost of activities relating to poliomyelitis during the fiscal year 1955: *Provided further*, That subsection (g) of section 208 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) is amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty".

37 USC 371 note.

68 Stat. 440.

Professional and scientific positions.
64 Stat. 447.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$2,527,000.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$600,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Construction, maximum security building: For expenses necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications for a maximum security building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$269,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equipment used by building guards; not more than \$86,000,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

49 Stat. 622.
42 USC 401-
422.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

66 Stat. 772.
42 USC 421.

Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For construction of an office building and appurtenant facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications, \$3,870,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund which, together with sums heretofore appropriated for these purposes, shall establish a limit of cost of \$25,370,000, such sums to be consolidated and accounted for as one fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any funds derived from the default of the bond for construction of access roads in connection with the acquisition of such land shall be available for expenditure to construct such access roads.

49 Stat. 620;
64 Stat. 555.

Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,400,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$1,541,250.

37 Stat. 79.
49 Stat. 629.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$1,640,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

49 Stat. 629.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$34,156,600, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available

only for grants to States for services for crippled children: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State. 42 USC 702, 712, 704, 714.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$173,000, together with not to exceed \$130,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 42 USC ch. 7.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval. 42 USC ch. 7.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,400,000, together with not to exceed \$200,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration: For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$400,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$372,500, together with not to exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$370,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Surplus property utilization: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes and protection of public health, \$400,000. 63 Stat. 386. 40 USC 484.

REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Howard University: The contract authorization heretofore granted under the head "Construction, Howard University", for the women's dormitory units is reduced in the amount of \$179,200.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public.

60 Stat. 810. SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

Travel, etc., expenses. SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activities for which such appropriations are made.

State agencies for grants in aid. SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Transfers of motor vehicles. SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

Citation of title. This title may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

61 Stat. 136. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

29 USC 152.

61 Stat. 137.

29 USC 203.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

60 Stat. 810. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$435,000.

44 Stat. 582, Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000.

586.

60 Stat. 810.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$502,000, of which not less than \$175,000 shall be available for compensation (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

60 Stat. 810.

44 Stat. 578.

45 USC 153.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund): For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); \$6,100,000 to be derived from the railroad retirement account: *Provided*, That whenever there is duly tendered to the Board, by any person, any claim for unemployment compensation pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, such claim shall be accepted by the Board without delay and appropriate administrative action for the allowance or disallowance of such claim shall be taken by the Board at the earliest practicable time.

60 Stat. 810.

5 USC 2131
note.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$3,124,000.

61 Stat. 152.

60 Stat. 810.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District of Columbia, \$10,000.

61 Stat. 155.

60 Stat. 810.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

33 USC 567b.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$4,400,000, of which \$265,200 shall remain available until expended for plans and construction of buildings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Strikes or
overthrow of
Government.

Affadivit.

Penalty.

Publicity or
propaganda.

Personnel
work.

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States, or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 902. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 903. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies Appropriation Act, 1956." Short title.

Approved August 1, 1955.

